

207 Human Secreted Proteins

This application claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Nos. 60/070,923; 60/092,921 and 60/094,657, and this application is a continuation-in-part of, and claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of
 5 compending United States patent application Serial No: PCT/US98/11422, filed June 4, 1998, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference, which claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) based on U.S. Provisional Applications:

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides, uses of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, and their production.

Background of the Invention

Unlike bacterium, which exist as a single compartment surrounded by a membrane, human cells and other eucaryotes are subdivided by membranes into many functionally distinct compartments. Each membrane-bounded compartment, or organelle, contains different proteins essential for the function of the organelle. The cell uses "sorting signals," which are amino acid motifs located within the protein, to target proteins to particular cellular organelles.

One type of sorting signal, called a signal sequence, a signal peptide, or a leader sequence, directs a class of proteins to an organelle called the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The ER separates the membrane-bounded proteins from all other types of proteins. Once localized to the ER, both groups of proteins can be further directed to another organelle called the Golgi apparatus. Here, the Golgi distributes the proteins to vesicles, including secretory vesicles, the cell membrane, lysosomes, and the other organelles.

Proteins targeted to the ER by a signal sequence can be released into the extracellular space as a secreted protein. For example, vesicles containing secreted proteins can fuse with the cell membrane and release their contents into the extracellular space - a process called exocytosis. Exocytosis can occur constitutively or after receipt of a triggering signal. In the latter case, the proteins are stored in secretory vesicles (or secretory granules) until exocytosis is triggered. Similarly, proteins residing on the cell membrane can also be secreted into the extracellular space by proteolytic cleavage of a "linker" holding the protein to the membrane.

Despite the great progress made in recent years, only a small number of genes encoding human secreted proteins have been identified. These secreted proteins include the commercially valuable human insulin, interferon, Factor VIII, human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, and erythropoietin. Thus, in light of the pervasive role of secreted proteins in human physiology, a need exists for identifying and characterizing novel human secreted proteins and the genes that encode them. This knowledge will allow one to detect, to treat, and to prevent medical disorders by using secreted proteins or the genes that encode them.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides and the encoded polypeptides. Moreover, the present invention relates to vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides. Also
 5 provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disorders related to the polypeptides, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying binding partners of the polypeptides.

Detailed Description

10 Definitions

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used throughout this specification.

In the present invention, "isolated" refers to material removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring), and thus is
 15 altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state. For example, an isolated polynucleotide could be part of a vector or a composition of matter, or could be contained within a cell, and still be "isolated" because that vector, composition of matter, or particular cell is not the original environment of the polynucleotide.

In the present invention, a "secreted" protein refers to those proteins capable of
 20 being directed to the ER, secretory vesicles, or the extracellular space as a result of a signal sequence, as well as those proteins released into the extracellular space without necessarily containing a signal sequence. If the secreted protein is released into the extracellular space, the secreted protein can undergo extracellular processing to produce a "mature" protein. Release into the extracellular space can occur by many
 25 mechanisms, including exocytosis and proteolytic cleavage.

As used herein, a "polynucleotide" refers to a molecule having a nucleic acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained within the clone deposited with the ATCC. For example, the polynucleotide can contain the nucleotide sequence of the full length cDNA sequence, including the 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, the
 30 coding region, with or without the signal sequence, the secreted protein coding region, as well as fragments, epitopes, domains, and variants of the nucleic acid sequence. Moreover, as used herein, a "polypeptide" refers to a molecule having the translated amino acid sequence generated from the polynucleotide as broadly defined.

In the present invention, the full length sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X
 35 was often generated by overlapping sequences contained in multiple clones (contig analysis). A representative clone containing all or most of the sequence for SEQ ID

NO:X was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC"). As shown in Table 1, each clone is identified by a cDNA Clone ID (Identifier) and the ATCC Deposit Number. The ATCC is located at 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, USA. The ATCC deposit was made pursuant to the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for purposes of patent procedure.

A "polynucleotide" of the present invention also includes those polynucleotides capable of hybridizing, under stringent hybridization conditions, to sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X, the complement thereof, or the cDNA within the clone deposited with the ATCC. "Stringent hybridization conditions" refers to an overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising 50% formamide, 5x SSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C.

Also contemplated are nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to the polynucleotides of the present invention at lower stringency hybridization conditions. Changes in the stringency of hybridization and signal detection are primarily accomplished through the manipulation of formamide concentration (lower percentages of formamide result in lowered stringency); salt conditions, or temperature. For example, lower stringency conditions include an overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising 6X SSPE (20X SSPE = 3M NaCl; 0.2M NaH₂PO₄; 0.02M EDTA, pH 7.4), 0.5% SDS, 30% formamide, 100 µg/ml salmon sperm blocking DNA; followed by washes at 50°C with 1XSSPE, 0.1% SDS. In addition, to achieve even lower stringency, washes performed following stringent hybridization can be done at higher salt concentrations (e.g. 5X SSC).

Note that variations in the above conditions may be accomplished through the inclusion and/or substitution of alternate blocking reagents used to suppress background in hybridization experiments. Typical blocking reagents include Denhardt's reagent, BLOTTO, heparin, denatured salmon sperm DNA, and commercially available proprietary formulations. The inclusion of specific blocking reagents may require modification of the hybridization conditions described above, due to problems with compatibility.

Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to polyA+ sequences (such as any 3' terminal polyA+ tract of a cDNA shown in the sequence listing), or to a

complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in the definition of "polynucleotide," since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

5 The polynucleotide of the present invention can be composed of any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. For example, polynucleotides can be composed of single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and
10 double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, the polynucleotide can be composed of triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. A polynucleotide may also contain one or more modified bases or DNA or RNA backbones modified for stability
15 or for other reasons. "Modified" bases include, for example, tritylated bases and unusual bases such as inosine. A variety of modifications can be made to DNA and RNA; thus, "polynucleotide" embraces chemically, enzymatically, or metabolically modified forms.

20 The polypeptide of the present invention can be composed of amino acids joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres, and may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids. The polypeptides may be modified by either natural processes, such as posttranslational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs,
25 as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Polypeptides may be
30 branched, for example, as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched, and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from posttranslation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods. Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a
35 nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine,

formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pegylation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. (See, for instance, PROTEINS - STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993); POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York, pgs. 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al., Meth Enzymol 182:626-646 (1990); Rattan et al., Ann NY Acad Sci 663:48-62 (1992).)

"SEQ ID NO:X" refers to a polynucleotide sequence while "SEQ ID NO:Y" refers to a polypeptide sequence, both sequences identified by an integer specified in Table 1.

"A polypeptide having biological activity" refers to polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the present invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. In the case where dose dependency does exist, it need not be identical to that of the polypeptide, but rather substantially similar to the dose-dependence in a given activity as compared to the polypeptide of the present invention (i.e., the candidate polypeptide will exhibit greater activity or not more than about 25-fold less and, preferably, not more than about tenfold less activity, and most preferably, not more than about three-fold less activity relative to the polypeptide of the present invention.)

Polynucleotides and Polypeptides of the Invention

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 1

This gene is expressed primarily in melanocytes and, to a lesser extent, in testes, ovary, kidney and other tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of neural crest derived cells including pigmentation defects, melanoma, reproductive organ defects, and defects of the kidney. Similarly,

polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skin, reproductive, and renal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. melanocytes, testes, ovary, kidney, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in melanocytes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treating disorders that arise from alterations in the number or fate of neural crest derived cells including cancers such as melanoma and defects of the developing reproductive system.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:11 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2512 of SEQ ID NO:11, b is an integer of 15 to 2526, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:11, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 2

One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising the following amino acid sequence: ENMICVKCLPQYPEHSHV (SEQ ID NO:487). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain and fetal lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental disorders of the brain or lung. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes

for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous and pulmonary systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, lung, cancerous and wounded tissues) or

5 bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in infant brain and fetal lung indicates that the protein

10 product of this gene is useful for treating or diagnosing disorders associated with abnormal proliferation of cells in the Central nervous system and developing lung. Furthermore, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania,

15 dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well

20 as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:12 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present

25 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1117 of SEQ ID NO:12, b is an integer of 15

30 to 1131, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:12, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 3

One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide the following amino acid sequence: ARVAFHLICRYILPTVYCHV (SEQ ID NO:488). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in breast lymph node, and to a lesser extent, in ovarian cancer and chondrosarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune responses such as inflammation or immune surveillance for tumors. This gene may be important for inflammatory responses associated with tumors. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. lymph nodes, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 251 as residues: Lys-45 to Val-50, and/or Lys-69 to Arg-76.

The tissue distribution in breast lymph node indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment or diagnosis of immune responses, including those associated with tumor-induced inflammation. Furthermore, given the tissue distribution, the gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis. In a case such as this, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

30 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:13 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such-related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

35 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 927 of SEQ ID NO:13, b is an integer of 15 to

941, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:13, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 4

One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising the following amino acid sequence: ELVESPGAAGNSARSGNVVC (SEQ ID NO:489). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in T-cells and T-cell lymphomas.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunological diseases involving T-cells such as inflammation, autoimmunity, and cancers including T-cell lymphomas. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of T-cells and other cells of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 The tissue distribution in T-cells and T-cell lymphomas indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing and treating T-cell based disorders such as inflammatory diseases, autoimmune disease and tumors including T-cell lymphomas. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful for the treatment, prophylaxis, and diagnosis of immune and autoimmune diseases, such as lupus, transplant rejection, allergic reactions, arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases, leukemia, and AIDS. Additionally, expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

ID NO:14 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

- 5 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 829 of SEQ ID NO:14, b is an integer of 15 to 843, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:14, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 5

This gene is expressed primarily in activated monocytes.

- 15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation, autoimmunity, infection, or disorders involving activation of monocytes. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
- 20 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
- 25 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 253 as residues: Asp-19 to Arg-31.

- 30 The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing or treating diseases that result in activation of monocytes including infections, inflammatory responses or autoimmune diseases. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in monocytes also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

- 35 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:15 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

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scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1004 of SEQ ID NO:15, b is an integer of 15 to 1018, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:15, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 6

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase which is thought to be important in catalyzing the elongation of oligo- or polydeoxynucleotide chains. One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising the following amino acid sequence:

FKKLVNPRXQGIRHEEEAVSWQERR (SEQ ID NO:490). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in activated human neutrophils, and to a lesser extent in T-cells, primary dendritic cells and bone marrow cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers, particularly those of the blood such as leukemia and deficiencies in neutrophils such as neutropenia, and immune system disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils and other immune cells, combined with the homology to terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and differential diagnosis of acute leukemias.

Alternatively, this gene may function in the proliferation of neutrophils and be useful as a treatment for neutropenia, for example, following neutropenia as a result of

chemotherapy. Additionally, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of hematopoietic disorders. This gene product is primarily expressed in hematopoietic cells and tissues, suggesting that it plays a role in the survival, proliferation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic lineages. This is particularly supported by the expression of this gene product in bone marrow, which is a primary site of definitive hematopoiesis. Expression of this gene product in T cells and primary dendritic cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:16 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 647 of SEQ ID NO:16, b is an integer of 15 to 661, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:16, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 7

The translation product of this gene exhibits a reasonable homology to the human chorionic gonadotropic (HCG) analogue-GT beta-subunit as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,508,261 and PCT Publication No. WO 92/22568. There is a high degree of conservation of the structurally important cysteine residues between these proteins.

This gene is expressed primarily in IL-1 and LPS induced neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the immune system, including inflammatory diseases and allergies. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid

and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment/diagnosis of diseases of the immune system, since expression is primarily in neutrophils, and thus the translation product of this gene may be useful as a growth factor for the differentiation and/or proliferation of neutrophils for the treatment of neutropenia, for example following chemotherapy.

10 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:17 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
15 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 539 of SEQ ID NO:17, b is an integer of 15 to 553, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:17, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 8

This gene is expressed primarily in IL-1 and LPS-induced neutrophils.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the immune system, including inflammatory diseases and allergies. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
30 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
35 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 256 as residues: Ser-14 to Pro-22, and/or Leu-43 to Val-53.

5 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the immune system, since expression is primarily in neutrophils, and thus the translation product of this gene may be useful as a growth factor for the differentiation and/or proliferation of neutrophils for the treatment of neutropenia, for example following chemotherapy.

10 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:18 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
15 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 855 of SEQ ID NO:18, b is an integer of 15 to 869, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:18, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 9**

When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells expressing this gene activated the NF-kB transcription factor. Thus, it is likely that the protein encoded by this gene activates Jurkat cells by activating a transcriptional factor
25 found within these cells. Nuclear factor kB is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents, leading to cell activation, differentiation, or apoptosis. Reporter constructs utilizing the NF-kB promoter element are used to screen supernatants for such activity.

30 This gene is expressed primarily in IL-1 and LPS induced neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the immune system, including inflammatory diseases and allergies. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
35 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may

be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 257 as residues: Tyr-22 to His-35.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils, combined with the biological activity data suggest that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of diseases of the immune system, since expression is primarily in neutrophils, and thus the translation product of this gene may be useful as a growth factor for the differentiation and/or proliferation of neutrophils for the treatment of neutropenia, for example following chemotherapy.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:19 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 945 of SEQ ID NO:19, b is an integer of 15 to 959, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:19, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 10

This gene is expressed primarily in activated T-cells and to a lesser extent in endothelial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune dysfunctions including cancer of the T lymphocytes and autoimmune disorders and inflammation. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for

differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in activated T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of immune disorders, particularly of T-cell origin, and may act as a growth factor for particular subsets of T-cells such as CD4 positive cells, which would make this a useful therapeutic for the treatment of HIV and other immune compromising illnesses. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of AIDS or other immune compromising diseases (e.g. by boosting immune responses).

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:20 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1432 of SEQ ID NO:20, b is an integer of 15 to 1446, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:20, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 11

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissues, such as liver/spleen and brain, as well as in placental tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for the diagnosis of many developmental abnormalities.

Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing fetus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. fetal, placental, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a growth factor or differentiation factor for particular cell types in the developing fetus and may be useful in replacement or other types of therapy in cases where the gene is expressed aberrantly. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the placenta. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental function. Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or survival of the developing embryo or fetus. Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta also indicates that this gene product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:21 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1457 of SEQ ID NO:21, b is an integer of 15 to 1471, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:21, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 12

5 One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

ISVLXYPHCVVHELPELTAESLEAGDSNQFCWRNLFSCINLLRILNKLTWKWHS
RTMMLVVFKSAPILKRALKVKQAMMQLYVLKLLKVQTKYLGRQWRKSNMKT
MSAIYQKVRHRLNDDWAYGNDLDARPWDFQAEECALRANIERFNARRYDRAH
10 SNPDFLPVDNCLQSVLGQRVDLPEDFQMNYDLWLEREVFSKPISWEELL (SEQ
ID NO:491), MRAASPPASASDLIEQQQKRGRREHKALIKQDNLDAFNERD
PYKADDSREEEENDDDNSLEGETFPLERDEVMPPLQHPQTDRLXCPKGLPW
XPKVREKDIEMFLESSRSKFIGYTLGSDTNTVVGLPRPIHESIKTLKQHKYTSIA
EVQAQMEEYYLRSPLSGGEEVEQVPAETLYQGLLPSLPQYMIALLKILLAAAPT
15 SKAKTDSINILADVLPEEMPTTVLQSMKLGVDVNRHKEVIVKAISAVLLLLLKH
FKLNHVYQFEYMAQHLVFANCIPLILKFFNQNIMSYITAKNSISVLDYPHCVVH
ELPELTAESLEAGDSNQFCWRNLFSCINLLRILNKLTWKWHSRTMMLVVFKSA
PILKRALKVKQAMMQLYVLKLLKVQTKYLGRQWRKSNMKTMSAIYQKVRHR
LNDDWAYGNDLDARPWDFQAEECALRANIERFNARRYDRAHSNPDFLPVDNC
20 LQSVLGQRVDLPEDFQMNYDLWLEREVFSKPISWEELLQ (SEQ ID NO:492),
MRAASPPASASDLIEQQQKRGRREHKALIKQDNLDAFNERDPYKADDSRE
(SEQ ID NO:493), EEEENDDDNSLEGETFPLERDEVMPPLQHPQTDRLX
CPKGLPWX (SEQ ID NO:494), PKVREKDIEMFLESSRSKFIGYTLGSDTNTV
VGLPRPIHESIKTLKQHKYT (SEQ ID NO:495), SIAEVQAQMEEYYLRSPLSGG
25 EEEVEQVPAETLYQGLLPSLPQYMIA (SEQ ID NO:496), LLKILLAAAPTSKAK
TDSINILADVLPEEMPTTVLQSMKLGVDVNRHK (SEQ ID NO:497), EVIVKA
ISAVLLLLLKHFKLNHVYQFEYMAQHLVFANCIPLILKFFNQNI (SEQ ID
NO:498), MSYITAKNSISVLDYPHCVVHELPELTAESLEAGDSNQFCWRNLFSCI
(SEQ ID NO:499), NLLRILNKLTWKWHSRTMMLVVFKSAPILKRALKVKQ
30 AMMQLYVLKL (SEQ ID NO:500), LKVQTKYLGRQWRKSNMKTMSAIYQKVRH
RLNDDWAYGNDLDARP (SEQ ID NO:501), WDFQAEECALRANIERFNARRYDR
AHSNPDFLPVDNCLQSVLGQRVDL (SEQ ID NO:502), and PEDFQMNYDLWLE
REV FSKPISWEELLQ (SEQ ID NO:503). An additional embodiment is the
polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The translation product of this gene
35 shares sequence homology with a C. elegans protein (gil1086830 coded for by C.
elegans cDNA yk20f8.5).

This gene is expressed primarily in T-cells, and to a lesser extent in tumor tissue including glioblastoma, meningioma, and Wilm's tumor.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the immune system, including autoimmune conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory disorders and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 260 as residues: Thr-9 to Ser-14.

The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or modulation of immune function disorders, including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory responses. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:22 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1388 of SEQ ID NO:22, b is an integer of 15

to 1402, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:22, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 13

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, and to a lesser extent in fetal liver and bone marrow.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for the diagnosis of hematological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematological and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. placental, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver, and bone marrow indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a growth factor for hematopoietic stem cells or progenitor cells in the treatment of chemotherapy patients or kidney disease. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in placenta indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of vascular or reproductive disorders. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental function. Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or survival of the developing embryo or fetus. Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta also indicates that this gene product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:23 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1033 of SEQ ID NO:23, b is an integer of 15 to 1047, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:23, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 14

This gene is expressed primarily in stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of hematopoietic disorders including cancer, neutropenia, anemia, and thrombocytopenia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in stromal cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a growth factor for hematopoietic stem cells or progenitor cells, in particular following chemotherapy treatment. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis,

therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

- 5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:24 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
- 10 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 976 of SEQ ID NO:24, b is an integer of 15 to 990, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:24, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 15

- The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with epsilon-COP from Bos taurus, which is thought to be important as a component of coatamer, a complex of seven proteins, that is the major component of the non-clathrin membrane coat. One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:
- 20 MAPPAPGPASGGSGEVDELFDVKNIFYIGSYQQCINEAXXVKLSSPERDVERD
VFLYRAYLAQRKFGVVLDEIKPSSAPELQAVRMFADYLAHESRRDSIVAELDRE
MSRSXDVTNTTFLMAASIYLHDQNPDAALRALHQGDSLECTAMTVQILLKLD
RLDLARKELKRMQDLDEDATLTQLATAWVSLATGGEKLQDAYYIFQEMADKCS
PTLLLLNGQAACHMAQGRWEAAEGLLQEALDKDSGYPETLVNLIVLSQHLGKP
PEVTNRYLSQLKDAHRSHPIKEYQAKENDFDRLVLQYAPSAEAGPELSGP
30 (SEQ ID NO:504), RDVERDVFLYRAYLAQRKFGVVLDEIKPSSAPELQAVR
MFADYLAHESRRDSIVAELDREMSRSXDVTNTTFLMAASIYLHDQNPDAALRA
LHQGDSLECTAMTVQILLKLDRLDLARKELKRMQDLDEDATLTQLATAWVSLA
TGGEKLQDAYYIFQEMADKCSPTLLLLNGQAACHMAQGRWEAAEGLLQEALD
KDSGYPETLVNLIVLSQHLGKPPEVTNRYLSQLKDAHRSHPIKEYQAKENDFD
35 RLVLQYAPSA (SEQ ID NO:505), MAPPAPGPASGGSGEVDELFDVKNIFYIGSY
QQCINEAXXVKLSSPER (SEQ ID NO:506), DVERDVFLYRAYLAQRKFGVVL
DEIKPSSAPELQAVRMFADYLAHES (SEQ ID NO:507), RRDSIVAELDREMSRSX

DVTNTTFLMAASIYLHDQNPDAALRALHQG (SEQ ID NO:508), DSLECTAMTV
 QILLKLDRLDLARKELKRMQDLDEDATLTQLATAWVS (SEQ ID NO:509), LATG
 GEKLQDAYYIFQEMADKCSPTLLLLNGQAACHMAQGRWEAAEG (SEQ ID
 NO:510), LLQEALDKDSGYPETLVNLIVLSQHLGKPPEVTNRYLSQLKDAHR
 5 SHP (SEQ ID NO:511), FIKEYQAKENDFDRLVLQYAPSAEAGPELSGP (SEQ ID
 NO:512), RDVERDVFLYRAYLAQRKFGVVLDEIKPSSAPELQAVRMFADYLAHE
 (SEQ ID NO:513), SRRDSIVAELDREMSRSXDVTNTTFLMAASIYLHDQNP
 DAALRALHQ (SEQ ID NO:514), GDSLECTAMTVQILLKLDRLDLARKELKRMQ
 DLDEDATLTQLATAWV (SEQ ID NO:515), SLATGGKELQDAYYIFQEMADKCS
 10 PTLNLLNGQAACHMAQGRWEAAE (SEQ ID NO:516), GLLQEALDKDSG
 YPETLVNLIVLSQHLGKPPEVTNRYL (SEQ ID NO:517), SQLKDAHRSHPIK
 EYQAKENDFDRLVLQYAPSA (SEQ ID NO:518), or NRYYRESWSLQVPVRNSGS
 THASERNGASGPRPGLRRLRGRRRAVRRKERLLHRQLPAVHKR (SEQ ID
 NO:519). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these
 15 polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on
 chromosome 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides of the invention are useful as a marker
 in linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

This gene is expressed primarily in activated monocytes and T-cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immunomodulation, specifically relating to transport problems in these
 cells. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
 providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
 25 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
 immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
 routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded
 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
 30 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue
 or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in activated monocytes and T-cells combined with the
 homology to epsilon-COP indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for
 treating and/or diagnosing problems with the cellular transport of proteins that may
 35 result in immunologic dysfunction. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in
 the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may
 also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune

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responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:25 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1194 of SEQ ID NO:25, b is an integer of 15 to 1208, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:25, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 16

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an RNA helicase which is thought to be important in polynucleotide metabolism. The translation product of this contig exhibits good homology to the LbeIF4A antigen of *Leishmania braziliensis*. The LbeIF4A antigen, or immunogenic portions of it, can be used to induce protective immunity against leishmaniasis, specifically *L. donovani*, *L. chagasi*, *L. infantum*, *L. major*, *L. braziliensis*, *L. panamensis*, *L. tropica* and *L. guyanensis*. It can also be used diagnostically to detect *Leishmania* infection or to stimulate a cellular and/or humoral immune response or to stimulate the production of interleukin-12. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in colon cancer, and to a lesser extent, in pituitary.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of cancers particularly of the colon. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely

detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. colon, pituitary, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 264 as residues: Glu-93 to Ala-98, Gln-150 to Leu-156, Leu-220 to Leu-231, Leu-268 to Arg-273, Val-324 to Pro-341, Arg-372 to Asn-380, Ser-405 to Gly-410, Phe-426 to Ala-433, Glu-458 to Asp-470, and/or Arg-506 to Ser-547.

The tissue distribution in colon cancer, combined with the homology to RNA helicase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the development of diagnostic tests for colon cancer or other gastrointestinal or metabolic disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:26 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1908 of SEQ ID NO:26, b is an integer of 15 to 1922, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:26, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 17

The translation product of this contig has sequence homology to a cytoplasmic protein that binds specifically to JNK, designated the JNK interacting protein-1 or JIP-1 in *Mus musculus*. JIP-1 caused cytoplasmic retention of JNK and inhibition of JNK-regulated gene expression. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11. An embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

APGXGWRGSLGEPPPPRASLSSDTSALSYDSVKYTLVVDEHAQLELVSLRRAS

ETTVTRVTLPPS (SEQ ID NO:520), APGXGWRGSLGEPPPPPRASLSSDTSALSY (SEQ ID NO:521), or DSVKYTLVVDEHAQLELVSLRRASETTVTRVTLPPS (SEQ ID NO:522). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in brain, including pituitary, cerebellum, frontal cortex, and fetal brain, and to a lesser extent in the cortex or the kidney.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of the central nervous system disorders including ischemia, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, and schizophrenia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, kidney, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Furthermore, the translation product of this contig may suppress the effects of the JNK signaling pathway on cellular proliferation, including transformation by the Bcr-Abl oncogene.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 265 as residues: Pro-6 to Ser-26, Ala-30 to Asp-41, Gly-55 to Ser-61, Gly-74 to Thr-80, Tyr-117 to Ala-123, Tyr-167 to Asp-172, Ala-212 to Cys-223, and/or Pro-239 to Tyr-244.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the enhanced survival and/or differentiation of neurons as a treatment for neurodegenerative disease. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the translation product of this gene may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:27 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1937 of SEQ ID NO:27, b is an integer of 15 to 1951, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:27, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 18

10 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a liver stage antigen from a protozoan parasite.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissue, and to a lesser extent, in activated T-cells and other immune cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities and diseases of immune function. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells, combined with the homology to a protozoan antigen indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or immune modulation of parasitic infections. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:28 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3975 of SEQ ID NO:28, b is an integer of 15 to 3989, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:28, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 19

One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

10 MKAIGIEPSLATYHHIIRLFDQPGDPLKRSSFIIYDIMNELMGKRFSPKDPDDDK
FFQSAMSISSLRDLELAYQVHGLLKTGDNWKFIPDQHRNFYYSKFFDLICL
MEQIDVTLKWYEDLIPSA YFPHSQTMHLLQALDVANRLEVIPKIWER (SEQ ID
NO:523), KDSKEYGHTFRSDLREEILMLMARDKHPPQLQVAFADCAADIKS
15 AYESQPIRQTAQDWPATSLNCIAILFLRAGRTQEAWKMLGLFRKHNKIPRSELL
NELMDSAKVSNPSQAIEVVELASAFSLPICEGLTQVRMSDFAINQEKEALS
TALTSDSDTDSSSDSDSDTSEGK (SEQ ID NO:524); MKAIGIEPSLATYHHIIR
LFDQPGDPLKRSSFIIYDIMNELMGKRFSPK (SEQ ID NO:525), DPDDDKFFQSA
MSICSSLRDLELAYQVHGLLKTGDNWKFIPDQHRNFY (SEQ ID NO:526),
20 YSKFFDLICLMEQIDVTLKWYEDLIPSA (SEQ ID NO:527), YFPHSQTMHLLQ-
ALDVANRLEVIPKIWER (SEQ ID NO:528), KDSKEYGHTFRSDLREEILML
MARDKHPPQLQVAFADCAADIKSAY (SEQ ID NO:529), ESQPIRQTAQDWP
ATSLNCIAILFLRAGRTQEAWKMLGLFRKHNKIPRSE (SEQ ID NO:530),
LLNELMDSAKVSNPSQAIEVVELASAFSLPICEGLTQVRMSDFAIN (SEQ ID
25 NO:531), or QEKEALSNTALTSDSDTDSSSDSDSDTSEGK (SEQ ID NO:532).

An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

30 This gene is expressed primarily in stromal and CD34 depleted bone marrow cells, and to a lesser extent in tissues of embryonic origin.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
35 not limited to, diseases of hematologic origin including cancers and immune dysfunction. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)

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or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 267 as residues: Ser-28 to Gln-34.

The tissue distribution in stromal and CD34 depleted bone marrow cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a growth factor for hematopoietic stem cells or progenitor cells which may be useful in the treatment of chemotherapy patients suffering from neutropenia. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:29 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3721 of SEQ ID NO:29, b is an integer of 15 to 3735, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:29, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 20

One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

- 5 MSSDNESDIEDEDLKLELRRLRDKHLKEIQDLQSRQKHEIESLYTKLGKVPPAVI
IPPAAPL SGRRRRPTKSKGSKSSRSSLGNKSPQLSGNLSGQSAASVLHP
QQTLHPPGNIPESGQNQLLQPLKSPS SDNLYSAFTSDGAISVPSLSAPGQGTSS
TNTVGATVNSQAAQAQPPAMTSSRKGTFTDDLHKLVDNWARD AMNLSGRRG
SKGHMNYEGPGMARKFSAPGQLCISMTSNLGGAPISAASATSLGHFTKSMC
10 PPQQYGFP TPFGAQWSGTGGPAPQPLGQFQPVGTASLQNFNISNLQK
SISNPPGSNLRTT (SEQ ID NO:533), IQDLQSRQKHEIESLYTKLGKVPPAVIIP
PAAPL SGRRRRPTKSKGSKSSRSSLGNKSPQLSGNLSGQSAASVLHP
QQTLHPPGNIPESGQNQLLQPLKSPS SDNLYSAFTSDGAISVPSLSAPGQGT
SST (SEQ ID NO:534), TSDGAISVPSLSAPGQGTSSNTVGATVNSQAA QAA
15 PPAMTSSRKGTFTDDLH (SEQ ID NO:535), KGHMNYEGPGMARKFSAPGQL
CISMTSNLGGAPISAASATSLGHFTK (SEQ ID NO:536), QPLKPS SSDNL
YSAFTSDGAISVPSLSAPG (SEQ ID NO:537), MSSDNESDIEDEDLKLELRRLR
DKHLKEIQDLQSRQKHEIESLYTKLGKV (SEQ ID NO:538), PAVIIPPAAPL
SGRRRRPTKSKGSKSSRSSLGNKSPQLSGNLSGQS (SEQ ID NO:539),
20 AASVLHPQQTLHPPGNIPESGQNQLLQPLKPS SSDNLYSAFTSDGAISV (SEQ
ID NO:540), PLSAPGQGTSSNTVGATVNSQAAQAQPPAMTSSRKGTFTDDL
(SEQ ID NO:541), HKLVDNWARDAMNLSGRRGSKGHMNYEGPGMARKFS
APGQLCISMT (SEQ ID NO:542), SNLGGAPISAASATSLGHFTKSMCPPQQY
GFPATPFGAQWSGTGG (SEQ ID NO:543), and PAPQPLGQFQPVGTASLQNF
25 NISNLQKSISNPPGSNLRTT (SEQ ID NO:544). Additional embodiments is the
polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed in fetal liver and tissues associated with the CNS.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, liver and CNS diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed
to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
tissues or cells, particularly of the liver and CNS, expression of this gene at
35 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
types (e.g. liver, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum,
plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken

from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 268 as residues: Gln-26 to Lys-34.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver and neural tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment for liver diseases such as hepatocellular carcinomas and diseases of the CNS. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells), as well as the detection and treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:30 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1653 of SEQ ID NO:30, b is an integer of 15 to 1667, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:30, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 21

The translation product of this gene shows sequence homology to two recently gened genes, karyopherin beta 3 and Ran_GTP binding protein 5. (See Genbank Accession Nos. gil2102696 and gnllPIDle328731.) The Ran_GTP binding protein is related to importin-beta, the key mediator of nuclear localization signal (NLS)-dependent nuclear transport. Based on homology, it is likely that this gene may demonstrate activity similar to the RAN_GTP binding protein. One embodiment of this

invention is a polypeptide comprising the following amino acid sequence:
 VRVAAESMXLLLECAxVRGPEYLTQMWHFMCDALIKaIGTEPDSDVLSEIMH
 SFAK (SEQ ID NO:545). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding
 these polypeptides.

5 This gene is expressed in thymus tissue, and to a lesser extent in stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to
 10 these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
 tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at
 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
 types (e.g. immune, thymus, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.
 15 lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell
 sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in thymus indicates that the protein product of this gene
 20 is useful for the diagnosis and treatment for immune disorders. Furthermore, the
 polypeptides or polynucleotides of the present invention are also useful in the treatment,
 prophylaxis, and detection of thymus disorders, such as Graves Disease, lymphocytic
 thyroiditis, hyperthyroidism, and hypothyroidism. Additionally, the tissue distribution
 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of
 25 hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia,
 thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of
 cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture,
 bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or
 chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis,
 30 therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy,
 immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the
 expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the
 differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 35 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 ID NO:31 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1394 of SEQ ID NO:31, b is an integer of 15 to 1408, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:31, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 22

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a natural resistance-associated macrophage protein 2 from Homo sapiens (gil3152690 (AF064484)), which is thought to function as a macrophage-specific membrane transport protein. This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and osteoclastoma tissues. One embodiment of this invention is a polypeptide comprising one ore more of the following amino acid sequences:

MEINNQNCFIVIDLVRTVMENGVEGLLIFGAFLPESWLIGVRCSSPEPKALLLIL
AHSQKRRLDGWSFIRHLRVHYCVSLTIHFS (SEQ ID NO:546), GGREANKXFF
IESCIALFVSFIINVVFVVSVFAEXFFGXTNEQVVEVCTNTSSPHAGLFPKDNSTL
AVDIY KGGVVLGCYFGPAALYIWA VGILAAGQSST (SEQ ID NO:547), GGREA
NKXFFIESCIALFVSFIINVVFVVSVFAEXFFGXTNEQVVE (SEQ ID NO:548),
and/or VCTNTSSPHAGLFPKDNSTLAVDIYKGGVVLGCYFGPAALYIWA
VGILAAGQSST (SEQ ID NO:549). Additional embodiments is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 12. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 12.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver/spleen, fetal brain, and to a lesser extent in placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, developmental, hepatic, or bone and prostate diseases, and cancers, particularly of the bone and prostate. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the bone and prostate systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain

tissues or cell types (e.g. bone, prostate, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in bone indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of bone and prostate disorders, especially cancers of those systems. Elevated levels of expression of this gene product in osteoclastoma indicates that it may play a role in the survival, proliferation, and/or growth of osteoclasts. Therefore, it may be useful in influencing bone mass in such conditions as osteoporosis. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:32 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3172 of SEQ ID NO:32, b is an integer of 15 to 3186, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:32, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 23

This gene shares sequence homology with the FK506-binding protein (FKBP-13) family, a known cytosolic receptor for the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. Recently, another group has cloned a very similar gene, recognizing the homology to the FK506-binding protein family, calling their gene FKBP23 (See
 5 Genbank Accession No. 2827255.). Contact of cells with supernatant expressing the product of this gene increases the permeability of both prostate stromal cells and dermal fibroblasts to calcium. Thus, it is likely that the product of this gene is involved in a signal transduction pathway that is initiated when the product of this gene binds receptors on the surface of stromal cells and dermal fibroblast cells. Thus,
 10 polynucleotides and polypeptides have uses which include, but are not limited to, activating stromal and fibroblast cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in lymphoid tissues and stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 15 biological sample, especially for those susceptible to immune suppressant therapies and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune suppressant disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 20 particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
 25 expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 271 as residues: Ala-19 to Val-31, Arg-38 to Gly-49, Ala-61 to Lys-66, Tyr-68 to Pro-78, Gly-116 to Ala-121, Asp-154 to Ser-162, Glu-173 to Gln-186, Phe-194 to Gly-
 30 203, and/or Pro-207 to Val-212.

The tissue distribution in lymphoid tissues and stromal cells, the biological activity data, combined with the homology to FKBP-12 and -13 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune suppressant disorders.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 35 ID NO:33 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present

invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 957 of SEQ ID NO:33, b is an integer of 15 to 971, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:33, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 24

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 8. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 8.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in the brain and in the retina.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological and ocular associated disease states. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the disorders of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 272 as residues: Cys-34 to Asp-40.

The tissue distribution in retina indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or detection of eye disorders including blindness, color blindness, impaired vision, short and long sightedness, retinitis pigmentosa, retinitis proliferans, and retinoblastoma. Expression in the brain indicates a role in the is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease,

schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:34 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1778 of SEQ ID NO:34, b is an integer of 15 to 1792, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:34, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 25

This gene shows sequence homology to a newly identified class of proteins expressed in the nervous system, called stathmin family. (See Genbank Accession No. 2585991; see also Eur. J. Biochem. 248 (3), 794-806 (1997).) The stathmin family appears to be an ubiquitous phosphoprotein involved as a relay integrating various intracellular signaling pathways. These pathways affect cell proliferation and differentiation. One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or both of the following amino acid sequences: QDKHAEVVRKNKELKEEASR (SEQ ID NO:550), QQDLSPWAAPVGCP LXXASXTCHXLPLSGCLRRQSXSLPVVAXLCFWF SCPLASLFVPGQPCVTCPF PSLPFQDKHAEVVRKNKELKEEASR (SEQ ID NO:551). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed highly in brain tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum,

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plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution in brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntintons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder.

10 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:35 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

15 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 882 of SEQ ID NO:35, b is an integer of 15 to 896, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:35, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 26

25 The polynucleotide sequence of this gene contains a domain similar to a Flt3 ligand peptide. One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising the following amino acid sequence:

PTRCCTTQPCRSSARRPCWVPMVPSPEGREXQPTCPS (SEQ ID NO:552). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. Thus, this gene may have activity as binding to Flt3 receptors, a process known to promote angiogenesis and/or lymphangiogenesis.

30 This gene is expressed in human tonsil, and to a lesser extent in teratocarcinoma, placenta, colon carcinoma, and fetal kidney.

35 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the tonsil, as well as cancers, such as colon, reproductive, and kidney cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful

in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the tonsils, colon, reproductive organs, and kidneys, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell

5 types (e.g. immune, tonsils, colon, kidney, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 274 as residues: Pro-22 to Glu-33.

The tissue distribution in tonsils, several cancers, and fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the tonsil or colon, such as tonsillitis, inflammatory diseases involving nose and

15 paranasal sinuses, especially during the infection of influenza, adenoviruses, parainfluenza, or rhinoviruses, for example. The gene may also be useful in the diagnosis and treatment of neoplasms of nasopharynx or colon origins. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

20 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:36 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

25 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 898 of SEQ ID NO:36, b is an integer of 15 to 912, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:36, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 27

One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or of the

35 following amino acid sequences: MKRSLNENSARSTAGCLPV PLFNQKKRN
RQPLTSNPL KDDSGISTPSDNYDFPPLPTDWAWEAVNPEXAPVMKTYDVGQI
PHSVSRPLR SQDSVFNSIQSNTGRSQGGWSYRDGNKNTSLKXTWXKNDF

KPQCKRTNLVANDGKNSCPMSSGAQQQKQLR TPEPPNLSRNKETELL
 RQTHSSKISGCTMR GLDKNSALQTLKPNFQQNQYKXQMLDDIPEDNT
 LKETSLY QLQFKEKASSLRII SAVIESMKYWREHAQKTVLLFEVLAVLDSAV
 TPGPYYSKTFLMRDGKNTLPCVFYE IDRELRLIRGRVHRCVGNVDQ
 5 KKNIFQCVSVRPASVSEQKTFQAFV KIADVEMQYYINVMNET (SEQ ID
 NO:553), SQDSVFNSIQSNTGRSQGGWSY RDGNKNTSLKTWXXKNDFKPOCKR
 (SEQ ID NO:554), NKETELLRQTHSSK ISGCTMRGLDKNSALQTLKPNF (SEQ
 ID NO:555), SSLRIISAVIESMKYWRE HAQKTVLLFEVLAVLDSAVTPGPYYSK
 TFLM (SEQ ID NO:556), and/or PRLIR GRVHRCVGNVDQKKNIFQCVSVRPASV
 10 SEQKTFQAFV (SEQ ID NO:557). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides
 encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in human testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, male reproductive disorders, including cancer. Similarly, polypeptides
 and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system,
 20 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
 in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. testes, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily
 fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid)
 or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative
 to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or
 25 bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human testes indicates that the protein product of this
 gene is useful as a hormone with reproductive or other systemic functions;
 contraceptive development; male infertility of testicular causes, such as Klinefelter's
 syndrome, varicocele, orchitis; male sexual dysfunctions; testicular neoplasms; and
 30 inflammatory disorders such as epididymitis. Furthermore, this gene product is useful
 in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in
 assays designed to identify binding agents as such agents (antagonists) are useful as
 male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment
 and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression
 35 of transcripts that may be expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the
 body. Therefore, this gene product may be expressed in other specific tissues or organs
 where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis,

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inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:37 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1368 of SEQ ID NO:37, b is an integer of 15 to 1382, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:37, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 28

This gene is expressed primarily in apoptotic T-cell.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases relating to T cells, as well as cancer in general. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the disorders of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in apoptotic T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and/or treatment of disorders of the immune system. Moreover, since the gene was isolated from an apoptotic cell, and based on the understanding of the relationship of apoptosis and cancer, it is likely that this gene may play a role in the genesis of cancer. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:38 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 858 of SEQ ID NO:38, b is an integer of 15 to 872, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:38, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 29

This gene is expressed primarily in human tonsils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, gastrointestinal and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, gastrointestinal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human tonsils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases. Alternatively, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in tonsils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is

expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:39 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 798 of SEQ ID NO:39, b is an integer of 15 to 812, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:39, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 30

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with C44C1.2 gene product of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

GVFRPCVCGRPASLTCSPLDPEVGPYCDTPTMRTLFLNLLWLALACSPVHTTLSK
SDAKKAASKTLLEKSQ FSDKPVQDRGLVVTDLKAESVVLEHRSYCSAKARDR
HFAGDVLGYVTPWNSHGYDVTKVFGSKFTQISPV WLQLKRRGREMF EVTGL
HDVDQGWMMRAVRKHAKGLHIVPRLLFEDWTYDDFRNVLDSEDEIEELSKTVV
Q VAKNQHFDFGVVEVWNQLLSQKRVGLIHMLTHLAEALHQAARLLALLVP
PAITPGTDQLGMFTHKEFEQL APVLDGFSMLTYDYSTAHPGPNAPLSWVRAC
VQVLDPKXKWRTKSSWGSTSMXWTRXPXDARXPVVGX RXIQXLKDH
XPRMVLDSKPQ (SEQ ID NO:558), TCSPLDPEVGPYCDTPTMRTLFLNLLW
LALACSPVHTTLS (SEQ ID NO:559), LVVTDLKAESVVLEHRSYCSAKARDRH
FAGDVLGYVTPWNSHGYDVTKVFGSKF (SEQ ID NO:560), REMFEVTGL

HDVDQGWMRAVRKHAKGLHIVPRLLFEDWTYDDFRNVLDSEDE (SEQ ID NO:561), HFDGFVVEVWNQLLSQKRVGLIHMLTHLAEALHQAARLLALLVIP PAITPGTDQLGM (SEQ ID NO:562), and/or DGFSLMTYDYSTAHPGPAPL SWVRACVQVLDPKXKWRTKSSWGST (SEQ ID NO:563). An additional

5 embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11. When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the NF-kB transcription factor. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates
10 Jurkat cells by activating a transcriptional factor found within these cells. Nuclear factor kB is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents, leading to cell activation, differentiation, or apoptosis. Reporter constructs utilizing the NF-kB promoter element are used to screen supernatants for such activity.

This gene is expressed primarily in human T-cells, and to a lesser extent, in
15 human colon carcinoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and gastrointestinal disorders and cancer. Similarly,
20 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and gastrointestinal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and
25 wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
30 278 as residues: Leu-21 to Ala-30, Ser-38 to Asp-47, Pro-87 to Asp-94, Leu-197 to Thr-204, Pro-256 to Ser-262, Thr-277 to Arg-282, and/or Thr-293 to Trp-303.

The tissue distribution in human T-cells and human colon carcinoma indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders and gastrointestinal diseases. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved
35 in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein,

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as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:40 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

10 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1501 of SEQ ID NO:40, b is an integer of 15 to 1515, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:40, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 31

20 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Ribosomal protein L11 of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. (See Genbank Accession No. 156201.) One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

ERGVSINQFCKEFNERTKDIKEGIPLPTKILVKPDRTFEIKIGQPTVSYFLKAAAG
 IEKGARQTGKEVAGLVTLKHVYEIARIKAQDEAFALQDVPLSSVVRSIIG
 25 SARSLGIRVVKDLSSEELAAFQKERAIFLAAQKEADLAAQEEAAKK (SEQ ID NO:564), ERGVSINQFCKEFNERTKDIKEGIPLPTKILVKPDRTFEIKIGQPTVSYFL (SEQ ID NO:565), KAAAGIEKGARQTGKEVAGLVTLKHVYEIARIK
 AQDEAFALQDVPLSSV (SEQ ID NO:566), and/or VRSIIGSARSLGIRVVK
 DLSSEELAAFQKERAIFLAAQKEADLAAQEEAAKK (SEQ ID NO:567). An
 30 additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

35 This gene is expressed in human embryo tissue, and to a lesser extent, in human epithelioid sarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample

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and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, development disorders and epithelial cell cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the embryonic and epithelial cell systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. embryonic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 279 as residues: Lys-34 to Gly-40.

The tissue distribution in human embryo indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of developmental disorders and epithelial cancer. Furthermore, expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:41 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 690 of SEQ ID NO:41, b is an integer of 15 to 704, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:41, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 32

This gene is expressed primarily in resting T-cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, inflammatory and general immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
 10 of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene
 at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
 types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph,
 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 15 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is
 useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the immune system. Furthermore,
 this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen
 20 presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of
 cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of
 lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein
 may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed
 tissues. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this
 25 protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 ID NO:42 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
 30 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1080 of SEQ ID NO:42, b is an integer of 15
 to 1094, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown
 35 in SEQ ID NO:42, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 33

This gene is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides
5 derived from this gene are useful in linkage analysis as chromosome 1 markers.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate, and to a lesser extent in soares
adult brain, human umbilical vein endothelial cells, and amniotic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, prostate-related disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for
differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
the above tissues or cells, particularly of the urinary system and nervous system
15 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. prostate, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily
fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the
standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily
20 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in prostate indicates that the protein products of this gene
are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the urinary and nervous
systems. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this
gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and
25 behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons
Diēase, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive
compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and
altered bahaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and
perception. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility
30 as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
ID NO:43 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
35 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of

a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1807 of SEQ ID NO:43, b is an integer of 15 to 1821, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:43, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 34

This gene shares sequence homology with R05G6.4 gene product. (See Genbank Accession No. gil1326338.) This gene also shares sequence homology with the cyclophilin-like protein CyP-60. (See Genbank Accession No. 1199598, see also Biochem. J. 314 (1), 313-319 (1996).) One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences:

AVYTYHEKKKDDTAASGYGTQNIRLSRDAVKDFDCCCLSLQPCHD PVVTPDG
 YLYEREAILEYILHQQKEIARQMKA YEKQRGTRREEQKELQRAASQDHVRGFLE
 KESAIVSRP LNPFTAKALSGTSPDDVQPGPSVGPPSKDKDKVLPSFWIPSLTP
 EAKATKLEKPSRTVTCMSGKPLRMS DLTPVHFTPLDSSVDRVGLITRSE
 YVCAVTRDLSNATPCAVLRPSGAVVTLECEVEKLIRKDMVDPVTG DKLTD
 RDIVLQRRGT (SEQ ID NO:568), YLYEREAILEYILHQQKEIARQMKA YEKQ
 RGTREEQKELQRAASQDHVRGFLE (SEQ ID NO:569), FTAALSGTSPDD
 VQPGPSVGPPSKDKDKVLPSFWIPSLTPEAKATKLEKPSRTVTCMSGKPL
 (SEQ ID NO:570), VHFTPLDSSVDRVGLITRSEYVCAVTRDLSNATPCAV
 LRPSGAVVTLECEVEKLI (SEQ ID NO:571), and/or MSDLTPVHFTPLDSSVDRV
 GLITRSEYVCAVTRDLSNATPCAVLRPSGAVVTLECEVEKLIRKDM (SEQ ID
 NO:572). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these
 polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in human testis, and to a lesser extent in activated T-cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, male reproductive disorders and in particular testicular cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. testes, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid

and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human testis indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the male reproductive system, and in particular of testicular cancer. Furthermore, this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that may be expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product may be expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:44 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1010 of SEQ ID NO:44, b is an integer of 15 to 1024, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:44, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 35

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Lpe5p of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which is thought to be important in the metabolism of phospholipids. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on

chromosome 8. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 8.

This gene is expressed primarily in liver and brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 10 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and nervous systems expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. liver, brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 15 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 283 as residues: Pro-14 to Leu-20, Lys-28 to Asn-38, Arg-109 to Arg-114, Lys-119 to Asn-124, Glu-152 to Leu-157, or Pro-172 to Val-180.

20 The tissue distribution in liver and brain, combined with the homology to Lpe5p of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of metabolic and nervous disorders. Additionally, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver
 25 metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 30 ID NO:45 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
 35 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 969 of SEQ ID NO:45, b is an integer of 15 to 983, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:45, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 36

5 This gene shares sequence homology with the nuclear ribonucleoprotein U (HNRNP U), encoded by *C. elegans* (See Genbank Accession gil1703576.) One embodiment of the invention is a polypeptide comprising one or more of the following amino acid sequences: MDTSENRPENDVPEPPMPIADQVSND DRPEGSVEDEEK KESSLPKSFKRKISV VSATKGVPAGNSDTEGGQPGRKRRWGASTATTQ

10 KKPSISITTE SLKSLIPD IKPLAGQEAVVDLHADDSRISEDETERNGDDGTHD KGLKICRTVTQV VPAEGQENGQREEEE EEKEPEAEPPVPPQVSVEVALPPP AEHEVKKVTLGDTLTRRSI SQQKSGVSITIDDPVRTAQVPSPPRGK ISNIVHI SNLVRPFTLGQLKELL GRTGTLVEEAFWIDKIKSHCFVTYSTVEEAVATRТА LHGVKWPQSNP KFLCA DYAEQDELДYHRGLLVDRPSETKTEEQGIPRPLHPPP

15 PPPVQPPQHPRAEQREQERAVREQWAER EREMERRERTRSEREWDRDK vVREGPRSRSRSRXRRRK ERA KSKEKKSEKKEKAQEPPAKLLDDLFRKTK AAPCIYWLPLTDSQIVQKEAERA ERAKEREKRRKEQEEEEQKEREKEAERER NRQLEREKRREHSRERDR ERE RERERDRGDRDRDRERDRERGRERDRRDT KRHSRSRSRSTPVRDRGGR (SEQ ID NO:573), ENDVPEPPMPIADQVSND

20 DRPEGSVEDEEKKESSLPKSFKR KISVVSA (SEQ ID NO:574), VDLHADDSR ISEDETERNGDDGTHDKGLKICRT VTQV (SEQ ID NO:575), PQVSVEVALPPP AEHEVKKVTLGDTLTRRSISQQ KSGVSITIDDPVRTAQVPSP (SEQ ID NO:576), LKELLGRTGTLVEEAF WIDKIKSHCFVTYSTVEEAVATRТАLH GVKWPQSNPKFL (SEQ ID NO:577), VDRPSETKTEEQGIPRPLHPPPPPVQPPQ

25 HPRAEQREQERAVREQWAERERE (SEQ ID NO:578), EWDRDKVREGPRSRSR SRXRRRKERAKSKEKKSEKKEK AQEPPAKLLDDLFRKTKAAP (SEQ ID NO:579), LDVPLASRSPEFPLPLMT QSELPRCPHPGAR (SEQ ID NO:581), LATLSISPIWSVLSL (SEQ ID NO:582), and PLTDSQIVQKEAERAERAKE REKRRKEQEEEEQKEREKEAERERNR QLEREKRREHSRERDRER (SEQ ID

30 NO:580). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 14. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 14.

This gene is expressed primarily in epididymus, and to a lesser extent in testes.

35 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, diseases of the male reproductive system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. epididymus, testes, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in epididymus and testes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of male reproductive disorders. Furthermore, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper reproductive and testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that may be expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product may be expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 37

This gene is expressed primarily in amygdala.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammatory diseases and reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the amygdala,

expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in amygdala indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory diseases and neural disorders. The amygdala processes sensory information and relays this to other areas of the brain including the endocrine and autonomic domains of the hypothalamus and the brain stem. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:47 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 826 of SEQ ID NO:47, b is an integer of 15 to 840, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:47, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 38

This gene shares sequence homology with human opsonin protein P35 fragment. (See Genbank Accession No. R94181.) The opsonin protein activates the phagocytosis of pathogenic microbes by phagocytic cells which indicates that the protein product of this gene may be useful in the treatment and/or prevention of a variety of immune conditions, particularly bacterial infections and antigen presentation. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

GCDSCPPHLPREAFAQDTQAEGECSSRAERADMCPDAPPSQEVPEGPGAAP
(SEQ ID NO:583), RGWLPSSCLSCALRV CPDSSSTQAMGMLLAFWLP GASWQ
EAARGQYSEDEDTDDEYKEAKASINPVTGRVEEKPPNPMEGMTEE QKEHEA
(SEQ ID NO:584), and/or TQAMGMLLAFWLP GASWQEAARGQYSE (SEQ ID

NO:585). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed in immune-related tissues such as thymus, macrophage, and T cells.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders and infectious diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
10 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
15 tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 286 as residues: Lys-9 to Arg-14, or Met-38 to Asp-51.

20 The tissue distribution in immune tissues, particularly macrophages, combined with the homology to a conserved human opsonin protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, as well as the treatment and/or diagnosis of infectious disease. Moreover, the gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other
25 processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis,
30 granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia,
35 rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of

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various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

5 ID NO:48 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
10 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2418 of SEQ ID NO:48, b is an integer of 15 to 2432, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:48, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 39**

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with alpha-2 type I collagen which is thought to be important in tissue repair. (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. 211607.) Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid
20 sequence:

PQLPSCGRPWPGTASVFQSHQTQGPREDPDCRAQGSAGTHCPISLSPPRQ (SEQ ID NO:586), KTHPRALWSAGPSCALCPGGSGXTSPPQGAPRGIXWDRCPQ
IQVLEGQRVR FPSQPQHPSHLAPRGGCGWRPDSRPLLPTPSGLSSFFPLDA
QCWPWRTVSWR (SEQ ID NO:587), AGAPGQQARLQYLLSFQGEAPHEXGA
25 TEGGGDGAWEACXCXRCLLNWQAGGWGLQLSLMWL HRGPLRPPGVR
WTPWAFLEACSWGPALSLLGSGHSLPGTHEQAAWSRGCQHGQSPTQKCKS
SKEPLAQA PPWDSPAAPPHQGFADVLERPTLEPFGVLAPPVPSALVEAAX
QVLLREPQGGFXGTAHRSRCWKGS (SEQ ID NO:588), MQLLFLLPHPSQP
LHASLPHSA ALPCPRGESLTASPAGAAGRXD VPCRHRHQAGRGWV PRG
30 PCERGGGDRGKPRAVAWDXGSLRWAVWSAR AGQGRSSEPAPLASRRGYSTC
CLSRGKGLPMRXGRRGRGVMVPGKPACAXGAC (SEQ ID NO:589), QHPSHL
APRGGCGWRPDSRPLLPTPSGLSSFFPL (SEQ ID NO:590), GVRWTPWAF
LEACSWGPALSLLGSGHSLPG (SEQ ID NO:591), WDSAPAAPPHQGFADVLER
PTLEPFGVLA (SEQ ID NO:592), and/or RSSEPAPLASRRGYSTCCLSRGKGL
35 PMR (SEQ ID NO:593). Also preferred are the polynucleotide sequences encoding these polypeptide sequences.

This gene is expressed primarily in the brain, and to a lesser extent, in the kidney and thymus

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain, kidney, endocrine, hematopoietic, and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, kidney, and immune disorders, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, urogenital, renal, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain and thymus, combined with the homology to an alpha-2 type I collagen protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of tissue repair, and brain, kidney, immune disorders. Moreover, this protein may also be important in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:49 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1728 of SEQ ID NO:49, b is an integer of 15 to 1742, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:49, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 40

5 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mini-collagen which is thought to be important in tissue repair and tumor metastasis, and potentially in cellular migration, attachment, and/or chemotaxis. (See Genbank Accession No. gnlIPIDd1006976.) Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

10 PGFRGPSGLGCSFFPRSLGRVLPFGCQRPGAHADSSPPPTP (SEQ ID NO:594).

Also preferred are polynucleotides encoding this polypeptide fragment. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 16. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 16.

15 This gene is expressed in ovarian cancer, and to a lesser extent, in dendritic cells and smooth muscle.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, tumor metastasis, tissue repair, integumentary, reproductive, and/or immune disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the tumor metastasis and tissue repair, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, immune, hematopoietic, reproductive, ovarian, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 288 as residues: Asn-2 to His-11.

35 The tissue distribution in dendritic cells, combined with the homology to the mini-collagen gene indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of tumor metastasis and tissue repair. Alternatively, this protein may also be important in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as

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rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed
 5 against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:50 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 10 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1473 of SEQ ID NO:50, b is an integer of 15
 15 to 1487, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:50, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 41

This gene shares sequence homology with the HIV TAT protein. (See Genbank Accession No. 328416.) Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

EDLKKPDPAASLRAASCGEGKKRKACKNCTCGLAELEEKEKSREQMSSQPKSA
 25 CGNCYLGD AFRCA SCPYLGMPAFKPGEKVLLS (SEQ ID NO:595); EDLKKPDPAASLRAASCGEGKKRKACKNCTCGLAELEEKEKSREQMSSQPKSACGNCYLGD AFRCA SCPYLGMPAFKPGEKVLLSDSNLHD (SEQ ID NO:596); CGNCYLGD AFRCA SCPYLGMPAFKPGEKVLLSDS (SEQ ID NO:597); SCGEGKKRKACK NCTCGLAELEEKE (SEQ ID NO:598), SQPKSACGNCYLGD AFRCA SC (SEQ ID NO:599); CCCVSKDQGIMGPGFR (SEQ ID NO:601), HSVTELQTPALSLISAM LPPSCLSELLVYSILCDTSQVAHNLLRAPEDSLTGCCDDIQCPSAPFHP QPHL
 30 TVALHLCPPVVIYVNLQVLNLLHILTYLEILHVL (SEQ ID NO:602), LLVYSILCDTSQVAHNLLRAPEDS (SEQ ID NO:603), LTVALHLCPPVVIYVNLQVLNLLHILT (SEQ ID NO:604), and/or REAGQNSERQYVSLSRDP (SEQ ID NO:600). Also
 35 preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in the infant brain, and to a lesser extent, in the breast and testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural, developmental, reproductive, brain, testes and breast disorders.

- 5 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, testes and breast disorders, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, 10 developmental, reproductive, testicular, breast, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., seminal fluid, amniotic fluid, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the 15 disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 289 as residues: Pro-7 to Val-15.

- The tissue distribution in infant brain tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of neural and other related disorders.
- 20 Similarly the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, 25 aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is 30 involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular or reproductive system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may 35 show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:51 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1314 of SEQ ID NO:51, b is an integer of 15 to 1328, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:51, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 42

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: FFNALYVFRKPQAIFDSEKENKRKNP TKYNNPLRYI YFKVKLIFQFIPLANYKIK (SEQ ID NO:605). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in the infant brain, human cerebellum, and to a lesser extent, in medulloblastoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain related disorders, such as neurodegenerative conditions, medulloblastoma, and other cancers or proliferative conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain related disorders and brain cancers, including medulloblastoma, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 290 as residues: Thr-41 to Glu-47.

The tissue distribution in infant brain and medulloblastoma indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of human brain related disorders, brain cancers, and medulloblastoma. Similarly, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:52 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1842 of SEQ ID NO:52, b is an integer of 15 to 1856, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:52, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 43

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a phosphotyrosine-independent ligand for the lck SH2 domain which is thought to be

important in signal transduction related to phosphotyrosine-independent ligand for the lck SH2 domain, which may implicate this protein as playing an essential role in regulating key cellular processes such as cellular division, and potentially in male fertility. (See Genbank Accession No. gill1184951.) Preferred polypeptide fragments

5 comprise the amino acid sequence:

ESSGQARTLADPGPGWPRQQGMCFGSLTGLSTTPHGFLT VSAEADPRLIESLSQ
MLSMGFSDEGGWLTRLLQTKNYDIGAALDTIQYSKH (SEQ ID NO:606), YSMV
YIYHIFFIHSLLDGQLGWFWHIFAIVSCAAPDI IFNSFAFSTYISKSCSFYLQNVSCI.
HSSLSIFNLFQCPIISCMEECNNWLTGLFLHFKIKRCR (SEQ ID NO:607), LSP
10 SPRCCPWASLMKAAGSPGSCRPTMTSERLWTPSSIQSIPRRCDHFC PPLL
APLLSHSCVKLA (SEQ ID NO:608), GWPRQQGMCFGSLTGLSTTPHGFLT
VSAEADPRL (SEQ ID NO:609), LGWFHIFAIVSCAAPDI IFNSFAFSTYISKSCS
(SEQ ID NO:610), SLSIFNLFQCPIISCMEECNNWLTG (SEQ ID NO:611), and/or
LMKAAGSPGSCRPTMTSERLWTPSSIQSI (SEQ ID NO:612). Also preferred are
15 polynucleotide fragments encoding this polypeptide fragment. It is likely that this gene
is a new member of a family of phosphotyrosine-independent ligands for the lck SH2
domains.

This gene is expressed primarily in the placenta, and to a lesser extent, in endothelial cells and neutrophils.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, cardiovascular, immune, and infectious diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
25 providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular, reproductive, and immune system, and infectious diseases, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cardiovascular, immune, hematopoietic, and
30 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid), or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

35 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 291 as residues: Ile-93 to Arg-98.

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The tissue distribution in placenta and endothelial tissues, combined with the homology to a phosphotyrosine-independent ligand for the lck SH2 domain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular, reproductive, and immune system diseases, as well as infectious diseases. Moreover, the polypeptide of this gene may be able to modulate T or B cell development and/or T or B cell activation (e.g. by modulation of Lck activity). It may also be capable of modulating degradation of cellular proteins (e.g. cell cycle regulatory proteins stimulating expression of cell cycle dependent kinase inhibitors and arresting cell cycle progression at specific boundaries to thereby modulate cell proliferation). p62 acts to boost B cell response and may be used to treat disorders where this is beneficial, e.g. infections by pathogenic microorganisms, e.g. bacteria, viruses and protozoans. p62 can be used to expand T cell populations for treating infectious diseases or cancer, e.g. the resulting cells may be transduced to render them resistant to HIV infection. Inhibitors of p62 can be used to reduce B or T cell responses and may be used to treat a variety of autoimmune diseases, e.g. diabetes mellitus, arthritis, multiple sclerosis allergic reactions, Crohn's diseases etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:53 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one of more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1544 of SEQ ID NO:53, b is an integer of 15 to 1558, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:53, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 44

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

SSSSPRRPRELLGSLKTPLVRPHSAPLDLPGSFCXHTADPMGALHTRFWGRQT
WIHRKL RLHGTSRLASKXGFIQFLRNPSKTHTPRDAAFRDPGQTPDPQSLQA

PSPSKCSAPNRATSVWSLKPRLLYK HRPSSDKTPPPGRQAPLLFFSAG (SEQ ID NO:613), and/or FLRNPSKTHTPRDAAFRDPGQTPDPQSLQA (SEQ ID NO:614). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in the fetal brain, cerebellum, and to a lesser extent, in the placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural, developmental, or reproductive disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neuronal cell related disorders, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, reproductive, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 292 as residues: Thr-20 to Gly-28.

The tissue distribution in fetal brain, combined with the homology to proline-rich protein genes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of neuronal cell related disorders. Similarly, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in

the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Moreover, expression within fetal tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:54 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 934 of SEQ ID NO:54, b is an integer of 15 to 948, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:54, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 45

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with precerebellin of human, which is thought to be important in synaptic physiology. (See Genbank Accession No. gil180251.) The cerebellum contains a hexadecapeptide, termed cerebellin, that is conserved in sequence from human to chicken. Three independent, overlapping cDNA genes have been isolated from a human cerebellum cDNA library that encode the cerebellin sequence. The longest gene codes for a protein of 193 amino acids that we term precerebellin. This protein has a significant similarity (31.3% identity, 52.2% similarity) to the globular (non-collagen-like) region of the B chain of human complement component C1q. The region of relatedness extends over approximately 145 amino acids located in the carboxyl terminus of both proteins. Unlike C1q B chain, no collagen-like motifs are present in the amino-terminal regions of precerebellin. The amino terminus of precerebellin contains three possible N-linked glycosylation sites. Although hydrophobic amino acids

are clustered at the amino terminus, they do not conform to the classical signal-peptide motif, and no other obvious membrane-spanning domains are predicted from the cDNA sequence. The cDNA predicts that the cerebellin peptide is flanked by Val-Arg and Glu-Pro residues. Therefore, cerebellin is not liberated from precerebellin by the classical

5 dibasic amino acid proteolytic-cleavage mechanism seen in many neuropeptide precursors. In Northern (RNA) blots, precerebellin transcripts, with four distinct sizes (1.8, 2.3, 2.7, and 3.0 kilobases), are abundant in cerebellum. These transcripts are present at either very low or undetectable levels in other brain areas and extraneural structures. A similar pattern of cerebellin precursor transcripts are seen in rat, mouse,

10 and human cerebellum. Furthermore, a partial genomic fragment from mouse shows the same bands in Northern blots as the human cDNA gene. During rat development, precerebellin transcripts mirror the level of cerebellin peptide. Low levels of precerebellin mRNA are seen at birth. Levels increase modestly from postpartum day 1 to 8, then increase more dramatically between day 5 and 15, and eventually reach peak

15 values between day 21 and 56. It has been observed that cerebellin-like immunoreactivity is associated with Purkinje cell postsynaptic structures. Thus, it is likely that this gene also have synaptic activity. Northern analysis showed a brain-specific 2.4kb message. This is consistent with the current insert size we have, suggesting our gene is full-length and is brain-specific. Preferred polypeptide fragments

20 comprise the amino acid sequence:

QEGSEPVLLGECLVCEPGRAAAGGPGGAALGEAPPGRVAFXA VRSHHH
 EPAGETGNGTSGAIYFDQVLVNEGGGFDRASGSFVAPVRGVYSFRFHVVKVY
 NRQTVQVSLMLN TWPVISAFANDPDVTREAAATSSVLLPLDPGDRVSLR LRR
 GXSTGW (SEQ ID NO:615), GETGNGTSGAIYFDQVLVNEGGGFDRASG SFV
 25 APV (SEQ ID NO:616), NDPDVTREAAATSSVLLPLDPGDRVS (SEQ ID NO:617),
 FHVVKVYNRQT (SEQ ID NO:618), IYFDQVLVN (SEQ ID NO:619), ESRERSGN
 RRGAE DRGTCGLQSPSA (SEQ ID NO:620), EMPQFYFFLKLGLCLAQVPMQRGG
 IGARGSXXPAXAVXGAREGRRKLSGAGFLCLKDLGPSEDEEEARET (SEQ ID
 NO:621), MPQFYFFLKLGLCLAQVPMQRGGIGARG (SEQ ID NO:622), QATCSA
 30 SGSPGQFGGCTPSPHGTG SCRHPGQGLRRSQRPGQSHRPRSPGPGRSRWP
 HWCHCRFPLLAHGGGFGPQQMPLAQGVPLPGLLPRAPL QQLGQAHPPG
 TPPAGRALTPPGPTRPPGPEAPEPRAARDCVGD LVASVAWLPTWLRGSATHK
 CPGLLP LFCFRSSPWILTAGTLIVCPL (SEQ ID NO:623), GCTPSPHGTGSCRH
 PGQGLRRSQRP (SEQ ID NO:624), SRWPHWCHCRFPLLAHGGGFGPQQMP
 35 (SEQ ID NO:625), DCVGD LVASVAWLPTWLRGSATHKCPGL (SEQ ID NO:626),
 DDRPRVQHQAHLDLAVVHLHHMEP EAVDTPDRGYEGARGPVKATALV
 HQDLVEVDGPTGAIAGFPCWLMVVASDRXKCHSPRGCLSQGCSPPGPP CSS

SARLTDHQALPLQQDGL (SEQ ID NO:627), YEGARGPVKATALVHQDLVEVDG
 PTGAIAGF (SEQ ID NO:628), MAPLVPLPVSPAGSWWWLRTAXNATRPGGA
 SPRAAPPGPP AAARPGSQTTRHSPSSRTGSDPSWAHPAPRARSTRTKGSPG
 LCRGPGSQCGLAPNMAEGLCNPQVPRSSA PLLFPLLSLDSHRRHPDSLPSLG
 5 SLNPLSIPVSQLCPASHSYSCCHCSS (SEQ ID NO:629), SSRTGSDPSWAH
 PAPRARSTRTKGSPGLC (SEQ ID NO:630), and/or RRHPDSLPSLGSLNPLSIP
 VSQLCPAS (SEQ ID NO:631). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding
 these polypeptide fragments.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in cerebellum and infant brain. By Northern
 analysis, a single transcript of 2.4 kb was observed in brain tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, neural and developmental disorders, particularly neuronal cell signal
 15 transduction, synaptic physiology, or proliferative conditions such as cancer. Similarly,
 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
 number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neuronal cell signal
 transduction and synaptic physiology expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 20 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural,
 developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
 amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue
 or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard
 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 25 individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in cerebellum and infant brain, combined with the
 homology to the conserved precerebellin gene or gene family indicates that the protein
 product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of neuronal cell related
 disorders. Furthermore, the protein product of this gene is useful for the
 30 detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or
 inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons
 Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases,
 peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord
 injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania,
 35 dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning
 disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in
 feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this

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gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:55 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 976 of SEQ ID NO:55, b is an integer of 15 to 990, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:55, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 46

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: STHASGPPAPERLCLPERGTAPWGRRANDAA (SEQ ID NO:632), VRRWWLRTMGAAAHCT PEQRRPRRPATILGMDTQNILHTRLSLCSL SWVSLASSFXXLAXRRKAIVVQQKQSKSKKKKKVEKXXLN DSVNENSDT VGQIVHYIMKNEANADV LKAMVADNSLYDPESPVTPSTPGSPVSPGLCHQGG RQGSTSVA IICIRWAVXSRGMCVIGVGTSGGTL (SEQ ID NO:633), and/or IMKNEANADV LKAMVADNSLYDPESPVTP (SEQ ID NO:634). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in fetal liver and spleen, and to a lesser extent in bone marrow, umbilical vein, and T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the immune system, particularly hematopoiesis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing

immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoiesis and immune disorders, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 294 as residues: Asp-30 to Glu-57.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver/spleen and bone marrow indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of hematopoietic and immune disorders. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:56 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1589 of SEQ ID NO:56, b is an integer of 15 to 1603, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:56, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 47

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a 12 kD nucleic acid binding protein of Feline calicivirus which is thought to be important in viral replication and may implicate this protein as playing an integral role in the development of host-viral inhibitors and/or novel vaccines. (See Genbank Accession No. 59264). In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

10 HCHLWASGSCLACFFPGGLTRDAAQQHVTKSYSPPYLSQTSHSCLVFQPVLP
EYTFWNLFEA ILQFQMNHSVLQQXGPRHVCRAEEAAAGEGPGYSDRAAAAR
GAPSQWGRPAKDTLAQTLGQTGRASPR LPAGLGTQAS (SEQ ID NO:635), PA
PKDTLAQTLGQTGRASPR LPAGLGTQ (SEQ ID NO:636), TIACFSXKARD MY
15 AEERKRQQLERDQATVTEQLLREGLQASGDAQLRRLHKL SARREERVQG FL
QALELKRADWLARLGTASA (SEQ ID NO:637), and/or LRRTRLHKLSARRE
ERVQG FLQALELKR (SEQ ID NO:638). Polynucleotides encoding these
polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in human cardiomyopathy tissue, and to a lesser extent, in T helper cells, fetal brain and synovial sarcoma.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular, immune, or developmental disorders, particularly cardiomyopathy which occur secondary to viral infections. Similarly, polypeptides and
25 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cardiovascular, neural, developmental, skeletal, immune
30 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

35 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 295 as residues: Trp-20 to Cys-26.

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The tissue distribution in cardiomyopathy tissue, combined with the homology to a viral 12 kD nucleic acid binding protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and intervention of cardiomyopathy, including those caused by ischemic, hypertensive, congenital, valvular, or pericardial abnormalities. The gene expression pattern may be the consequence or the cause for these conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:57 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1038 of SEQ ID NO:57, b is an integer of 15 to 1052, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:57, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 48

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with tumor necrosis factor related gene product, which is thought to be important in tumor necrosis, bacterial and viral infection, immune diseases and immunoreactions. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

KMNSIPWQIPKITPXLNANLVIVECKPLWFCIGTIKQLKLWNQVFMGFKSMFF
RIGKLNLYLFTIPYCYLF IDNILGIFYSILGAQGIKYNFYIQRIFTCLLNLNKIH
NLA (SEQ ID NO:639), LWFCIGTIKQLKLWNQVFMGFKSMFFR (SEQ ID
NO:640), YSILGAQGIKYNFYIQRIFTCLLNLN (SEQ ID NO:641), and/or TFKLVR
FLE (SEQ ID NO:642). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 10. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 10.

This gene is expressed primarily in colon, and to a lesser extent, in ovarian and breast cancers.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, gastrointestinal, reproductive, colon, ovarian, breast disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the colon, ovary and breast, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, reproductive, colon, ovarian, breast, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, breast milk, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in colon tissue, combined with the homology to tumor necrosis factors indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the intervention of cancers of the colon, ovary and breast, particularly because TNF family members are known to be involved in the tumor development. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:58 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 800 of SEQ ID NO:58, b is an integer of 15 to 814, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:58, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 49

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mucins, such as epithelial mucin, which are thought to be important in extracellular matrix functions such as protection, lubrication and cell adhesion, which are important in a

variety of functions, particularly immune chemotaxis and infiltration (See for example Genbank Accession No. R68002). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

PRSRPALRPGRQRPPSHSATSGVLRPRKKPDP (SEQ ID NO:643), RKSAK
 5 PVLWTNAIQAGRGRVLCYTRPPPASSFSALVPDGNRME GLRTYFLNAFD
 PGTDYLYLFPFSFT VTFQHCLTVRWAFESLQVPQNRPERWASHPLPTHXP
 AYLPDNQVXMSASG (SEQ ID NO:644), GNRMEGLRTYFLNAFDPGTDYL
 YLF (SEQ ID NO:645), and/or FQHCLTVRWAFESLQVPQNRPERWASHPLP (SEQ
 10 ID NO:646). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide
 fragments. Moreover, this gene maps to chromosome 22q11.2-qter, and therefore, can
 be used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 22.

This gene is expressed primarily in corpus colosum.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, tumors, especially of the corpus colosum, as well as metastatic lesions,
 autoimmune conditions, and integumentary disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
 20 of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the corpus colosum and other solid tissues,
 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
 in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, autoimmune, neural, and cancerous
 and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial
 fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
 25 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level
 in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in corpus colosum, combined with the homology to
 mucins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for serum tumor markers
 or immunotherapy targets because tumor cells have greatly elevated levels of mucin
 30 expression and shed the molecules into the epithelial tissues. Moreover, the protein
 product of this gene is useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various
 skin disorders including congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian
 spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses,
 Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma,
 35 Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation
 of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis),
 atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus

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erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athlete's foot, and ringworm). Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders such as arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:59 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1201 of SEQ ID NO:59, b is an integer of 15 to 1215, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:59, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 50

This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 depleted buffy coat cord blood and primary dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders and immunological disorders, particularly those related to developmental or reproductive conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders

of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in CD34 depleted buffy coat cord blood and primary dendritic cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of hematopoietic and immune disorders. Secreted or cell surface proteins in the above tissue distribution often are involved in cell activation (e.g. cytokines) or molecules involved in cell surface activation. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:60 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 464 of SEQ ID NO:60, b is an integer of 15 to 478, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:60, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 51

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Interferon induced 1-8 gene encoded polypeptide, which is thought to be important in binding to retroviral rev responsive elements and may be beneficial in the development of novel inhibitors of host-viral interactions leading to effective viral vaccines. Preferred polypeptide fragment comprise the following amino acid sequences:

MTLITPSXKLTFXKGNKSWSSRACSSTLVDP (SEQ ID NO:647), FLFLHAVDPW PSNG (SEQ ID NO:648), WSCQSGVFLVFTGCSVLCQMLSGAVVWRRSAP EDSA
EDSAVWQASINKPRGKGRHGIKGENTSV (SEQ ID NO:649), and/or LVFTGC SVLCQMLSGAVVWRRSAPEDSAVWQASI (SEQ ID NO:650). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 positive cells and neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, viral infection, such as AIDS, and other immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 299 as residues: Gln-51 to Trp-62.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils and CD34 positive cells, combined with the homology to interferon induced gene 1-8 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the intervention of retroviral infection including HIV. The factor may be involved in viral stability or viral entry into the cells. Alternatively, the virus/factor complex may elicit the cellular immune reaction and could possibly play a beneficial role in the development of effective inhibitors of host-viral interactions, such as exists for novel viral vaccines. Moreover, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a

usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:61 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 604 of SEQ ID NO:61, b is an integer of 15 to 618, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:61, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 52

This gene shares sequence homology to immunoglobulin lambda chain (See Genbank Accession No. 2865484). Therefore it is likely that this gene has activity similar to an immunoglobulin lambda chain and may play a beneficial role in the development of effective immunotherapy-based toxins. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

GHPSPALSIAPSDGSQLPCDEVYPYGEAHVTRYCKKPLTNSHLETEAQSSSL
(SEQ ID NO:651), NNKHYLSFCGSGFCPVY LGFTGLASHQAVKVLVVAV
IIPRQDRERICLQAQVGRIHLRGCWTGPPFLDGYWSEAFYNTLSRGPLHRA

PHHMATGFHQREQWKEQEKGDDQGRHRSLLVASPQKRCYFCCILXVRSESLGP
 GVEFYXGVNGRR (SEQ ID NO:652), ERICLQAQVGRIHLRGCWTGPPFL DGY
 WSEAF (SEQ ID NO:653), SDGSQPCDEVYPYGEAHVTRYCKKPL (SEQ ID
 NO:654), and/or HQREQWKEQEKGDDQGRHRSLLVASPQK (SEQ ID NO:655).

5 Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, Hodgkin's lymphoma and other immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 300 as residues: Pro-27 to Thr-32.

The tissue distribution in Hodgkin's lymphoma, combined with the sequence homology to immunoglobulin lambda chain protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma, since the elevated expression and secretion by the tumor mass may be indicative of tumors of this type. Additionally the gene product may be used as a target in the immunotherapy of the cancer. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:62 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 737 of SEQ ID NO:62, b is an integer of 15 to 751, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:62, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 53

This gene has extensive homology to cDNA for Homo sapiens mRNA for the ISLR gene(See Genbank Accession No. AB003184). This protein is considered to be a new member of the Ig superfamily and contains a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) with conserved flanking sequences and a C2-type immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domain. These domains are important for protein-protein interaction or cell adhesion, and therefore it is possible that the novel protein ISLR may also interact with other proteins or cells. The ISLR gene was mapped on human chromosome 15q23-q24 by fluorescence in situ hybridization (See Medline Article No. 97468140). Homology to the ISLR gene has been confirmed by another independent group as well (See Genbank Accession No. Hs.102171).

This gene is expressed in a number of tissues including human retina, heart, skeletal muscle, prostate, ovary, small intestine, thyroid, adrenal cortex, testis, stomach, spinal cord, fetal lung and fetal kidney tissues, colon, tonsil and stomach cancer, and to a lesser extent in endometrial stromal cells treated with estradiol, breast tissue, synovium, lymphoma, and number of other tumors.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, tumors of colon, ovary, breast, and integumentary or immune origins. However, due to the wide range of expression in various tissues, protein may play a vital role in the development of cancer in other tissues as well, not just those mentioned above. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the colon, ovary and breast, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, integumentary, reproductive, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids

(e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, breast milk, seminal fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Additionally, this gene maps to chromosome 15q23-q24, and therefore, can be used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

The tissue distribution in tumors of colon, ovary, and breast origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. The secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Typical of these are cytokine, cell proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines;

immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy); regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anaemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for treating wounds); stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors); hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating haemophilia, cardiac infarction, etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behaviour. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:63 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 766 of SEQ ID NO:63, b is an integer of 15 to 780, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:63, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 54

- 5 Gene has homology to a multidrug resistance gene 1 (See Genbank Accession No. P06795). Preferred polynucleotide fragments comprise the following sequence:
- gcttcgtgtccaaccctcttgcccttcgcctgtgtgcctggagccagtcaccacgctcgcgtttcctcctgtag
tgctcacagggtcccagcaccgatggcattccctttgccctgagt ctgcagcgggtccctttgtgcttccttcccctcaggta
gacctctccccctgggccac tccgggggtgagggggtacccttcccagtggttttattcctgtggggctcacccca
10 aagtattaaaagtagctttgtaa (SEQ ID NO:656), gcttcgtgtccaaccctcttgcccttcgcctgtgtgcctggagc
cagtcaccacgctc gcgtttcctcctgtagtgctcacagggtcccagcaccgatggcattccctttgccctgagctgcag
cgggtccctttgtgcttccttcccctcaggtagcctctctccccctgggccactcccgggggtgagggggtacccttccc
gtgtttttattcctgtggggctcacccca aagtattaaaagtagctttgtaa (SEQ ID NO:657), gcttcgtgtccaac
cctcttgcccttcgcctgtgtgcctggagccagtcaccacgctcgcgtttcctcctgtagtgctcacagggtcccagcaccgat
15 ggcattccctttgccctgagt ctgcagcgggtccctttgtgcttccttcccctcaggtagcctctctccccctgggccac
tccgggggtgagggggtacccttcccagtggttttattcctgtggggctcacccca aagtattaaaagtagctttgtaa
(SEQ ID NO:658). Also preferred are polypeptides comprising one or more of the
fragments encoded by these polynucleotide fragments. Moreover, In specific
embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
20 sequence:
- FRINRLTIGXAVAMTRGNQRELARQKNMKKQSDSVKGKRRDDGLSAAARKQ
RDSEI (SEQ ID NO:659), AVAMTRGNQRELARQKNMKKQSDSVKGKR (SEQ ID
NO:660), KSRATRLRESAEMTGFLPPASRGTRRSCSRSRKRQTRRRRNPSF
VASCPTLLPFACVPGASPTTLAFPPVVLTPSTDGIPFALS LQRVPFVLPSPQVAS
25 LPLGHSRG (SEQ ID NO:661), LRESAEMTGFLPPASRGTRRSCSR (SEQ ID
NO:662), and/or VVLTGPSTDGIPFALS LQRVPFVLPSPQVA (SEQ ID NO:663).
Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.
- This gene is expressed primarily in lung, esophagus, leukemia (Jurkat cells),
breast cancers and to a lesser extent, in macrophages treated with GM-CSF fetal
30 tissues.
- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, immune, developmental, or pulmonary disorders, particularly cancers.
35 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the solid

tumors, lung and leukemia, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, developmental, pulmonary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, pulmonary surfactant and sputum, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Furthermore, due to the high expression level in lung tissue and the proposed function of the multidrug resistance protein 1 gene as the efflux pump responsible for low-drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells, protein as well mutants thereof, may also be beneficial as a target for gene therapy, particularly for the chronic patient.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 302 as residues: Met-1 to Lys-16.

The tissue distribution cancers and fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection of cells in active proliferation, such as cancers. The gene products may be used for cancer markers or immunotherapy target. Similarly, the secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Typical of these are cytokine, cell proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines; immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy); regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anaemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for treating wounds); stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors); hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating haemophilia, cardiac infarction, etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behaviour. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:64 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present

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invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 574 of SEQ ID NO:64, b is an integer of 15 to 588, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:64, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 55

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

15 LLSTSHLLTQSYSFNKRSHSFAWKNAHCILQSENNELQNSVYIYVCIYVHF
ICTFLCDI (SEQ ID NO:664), and/or KRSHSFAWKNAHCILQSENNELQNSVYIY
VCI (SEQ ID NO:665). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on the X chromosome. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for the X chromosome.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in the brain, and to a lesser extent, in the developing embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disease states and developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders, including X-linked disorders, of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurological, developmental systems, and cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neural tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Klinefelter's, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually- or X-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:65 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 931 of SEQ ID NO:65, b is an integer of 15 to 945, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:65, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 56

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with paxillin, which is thought to be important in mediating signal transduction from growth factor receptors to the cytoskeleton. Moreover, in normal hematopoietic cells and myeloid cell lines, tyrosine phosphorylation of paxillin has been shown to be rapidly and transiently induced by interleukin-3 and several other hematopoietic growth factors. The predicted structure of paxillin implicates this molecule in protein-protein interactions involved in signal transduction from growth factor receptors and the BCR/ABL oncogene fusion protein to the cytoskeleton. Preferred polynucleotide fragments comprise the following sequence: tggtcactgtcttacaatcactgctgtggaatcatgataccacttttagctcttgc

cttcctcagtgtattttgtttcaagaggaagtagatttaactggacaactttgag

tactgacatcattgataaataaactggcttggtttcaa (SEQ ID NO:666). Also preferred are

polypeptide fragments encoded by these polynucleotide fragments. More preferably, polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

LDELMAHLTEMQAKVAVRAD AGKKHLPDKQDHKASLDSMLGGLEQELQDLG

IATVPKGHCASCQKPIAGKVIHALGQSWHPEHFVCTHCK EEIGSSPFFER
 SGLXYCPNDYHQLFSPRCAYCAAPILDKVLTAMNQTHWPEHFFCSHCGEVFG
 AEGFHEK DKKPYCRKDFLAMFSPKCGGCNRPVLENYLSAMDTVWHPEC
 FVCGDCFTSFSTGSFFELDGRPFCELHYH HRRGTLCHGCGQPITGRCSAM
 5 GYKFHPEHFVCAFCLTQLSKGIFREQNDKTYCQPCFNKLF (SEQ ID NO:667),
 KASLDSMLGGLEQELQDLGIATVPKGHCASCQKPIAGKVIHAL (SEQ ID
 NO:668), CPNDYHQLFSPRCAYCAAPILDKVLTAMNQTHWPEHFFCS
 HCGEVFGAEG (SEQ ID NO:669), DKKPYCRKDFLAMFSPKCGGCNRPVLE
 NYSAMDTVWHPECFVCGDCFTSFSTGSFFELDGRPFCEL (SEQ ID NO:670),
 10 CGQPITGRCSAMGYKFHPEHFVCAFCLTQLSKGIFREQNDKTYCQ (SEQ ID
 NO:671), HKSLAGAXVYTTNIQELNVYSEAQEPKESPPPSKTSAAAQLDEL
 MAHLTEMQAKVAVRAD AGKKHLPDKQDHKASLDSMLGGLEQELQDLGIA
 TVPKGHCASCQKPIAGKVIHALGQSWHPEHFVCTHCK EEIGSSPFFERSGL
 XYCPNDYHQLFSPRCAYCAAPILDKVLTAMNQTHWPEHFFCSHCGEVFGAEG
 15 FHEK DKKPYCRKDFLAMFSPKCGGCNRPVLENYLSAMDTVWHPECFVCG
 DCFTSFSTGSFFELDGRPFCELHYH HRRGTLCHGCGQPITGRCSAMGYKFH
 PEHFVCAFCLTQLSKGIFREQNDKTYCQPCFNKLFPL (SEQ ID NO:672), NVY
 SEAQEPKESPPPSKTSAAA (SEQ ID NO:673), DSMLGGLEQELQDLGIATVPKG
 HCAS (SEQ ID NO:674), YLSAMDTVWHPECFVCGDCFTSFSTG (SEQ ID
 20 NO:675), RCISAMGYKFHPEHFVCAFCLTQLSK (SEQ ID NO:676), PTRPVLFFS
 TCQSCSSRPVRQEHLGCRTMEELDALLEELERSTLQDSDEYSNPAPLPLDQHSR
 KETNLDE TSEILSIQDNTSPLPAXSCILPISRSSMSTVKPKSQRNHHHLLK RQQ
 LLSWMSSWLT (SEQ ID NO:677), PVRQEHLGCRTMEELDALLEELERSTLQ
 (SEQ ID NO:678), SCILPISRSSMSTVKPKSQRN (SEQ ID NO:679), WHPEHFVC
 25 THC (SEQ ID NO:680), LFSPRC (SEQ ID NO:681), PILDKV (SEQ ID NO:682),
 TWHPEHFF (SEQ ID NO:683), EGFHEKD (SEQ ID NO:684), KFHPEHFVCAFCL
 (SEQ ID NO:685), PITGRCI (SEQ ID NO:686), and/or HPEHFVC (SEQ ID
 NO:687). Polynucleotide fragments encoding these preferred polypeptide fragments
 are also contemplated. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on
 30 chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a
 marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain, and to a lesser extent in the
 developing embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 35 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, neurological disease states and developmental abnormalities. Similarly,

polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, developmental, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain, combined with the homology to the conserved paxillin gene, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and or detection of disease states associated with abnormal signal transduction in brain and/or the developing embryo. This would include treatment or detection of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder and also in the treatment and or detection of embryonic development defects. Moreover, expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:66 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1852 of SEQ ID NO:66, b is an integer of 15 to 1866, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:66, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 57

5 In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RIYCS EDTFSPXAESGVSWQSSVSQLYQDYE (SEQ ID NO:688). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal spleen, brain, and to a lesser extent, in six week old embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders, neurological disorders, and developmental abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and developmental systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, 15 neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 305 as residues: Arg-28 to Gly-34.

The tissue distribution in fetal spleen indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment/detection of immune disorders such as arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. In addition the expression of 30 this gene in the early embryo, indicates a key role in embryo development, and hence the gene or gene product could be used in the treatment and or detection of embryonic developmental defects. This would include treatment or detection of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntintons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder and also in the treatment and or detection of 35 embryonic development defects. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the

protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:67 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1138 of SEQ ID NO:67, b is an integer of 15 to 1152, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:67, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 58

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the gene disrupted in the neurodegenerative disease dentatorubal-pallidoluysian atrophy. Moreover, the translation product of this gene also shares homology with the GRASP65 protein, a protein involved in the stacking of golgi cisternae (See Genbank Accession No. AF015264). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following:

MGSSQSVEIPGGGTEGYHVLRVQENSPGHRAGLEPFFDFIVSINGSRL NKDN
DTLKDLLKXNVEKPKV KMLIYSSKTLELRETSVTPSNLWGGQGLLGVSIRFCSFD
GANENVWHVLEV ESNSPAALAGLRPHSDYIIGADTMNESEDLFSLIETH
EAKPLKLYVYNTDTDNCREVIITPNSAWGGEG SLGCGIGYGYLHRIPT RPFE
GKKISLPGQMAGTPITPLKDGFTQVQLSSVNPPSLSPPGTTGIEQSLTG LSISST
PPAVSSVLSTGVPTVPLLPPQVNQSLTSVPPMNPATTLPGLMPLPAGLPNLPNL
NLNLPAPHIM PGVGLPELVNPGLPPLPSMPPRNLPGLAPLPSEFLP SFPL
VPESSSAASSGELLSSLPPTSNA PSDPA TTTAKADAASSLTVDVTPPTAKAPT
VEDRVGDSTPVSEKPVSA AVDANASESP (SEQ ID NO:689), SVEIPGGGTEGY
HVLRVQENSPGHRAGLEPFFDFIVSINGSRL NKDN DTLKDLLKXNVEKPKV
KMLIYSSKTLELRETSVTPSNLWGGQGLLGVSIRFCSFDGANENVWH (SEQ ID
NO:690), ESNSPAALAGLRPHSDYIIGADTMNESEDLFSLIETHEAKPL KLY
VYNTDTDNCREVIITPNSAWGGEG SLGCGIGYGYLHRIPT RPFE EGKKISLPG
QMAGTPITPLKDGFTQVQLSSVNPPSLSPPGTTGIEQSLTG LSIS (SEQ ID
NO:691), ESNSPAALAGLRPHSDYIIGADTMNESEDLFSLIETHEAKPLK
LYVYNTDTDNCREVIITPNSAWGGEG SLGCGIGYGYLHRIPT RPFE EGKKISL

PGQMAGTPITPLKDGFTVQLSSVNPPSLSPPGTTGIEQSLTG LSISS (SEQ ID NO:692) RIPTRPFEEGKKISLPGQMAGTPITPLKDGFTVQLSSVNPPSLSP PGTGIEQSLTG LSISSTPPAVSSVLSTGVPTVPLLPPQVNQSLTSVPPM NPA TTLPGLMPLPAGLPNLPNLNLNLPAPHIM PGVGLPELVNPGLPPLPSMPPRN (SEQ ID NO:693), PGLPPLPSMPPRNLPGIAPLPLPSEFLPSFPLVPESSAASSG ELLSSLPPTSNAPSDPA TTTAKADAASSLTVDVTPPTAKAPTTVEDRVGDSTPV SEKPVSAAVDAN (SEQ ID NO:694), AWGGEGLGCGIGYGYLHRIPT (SEQ ID NO:695), SPAALAGLRP (SEQ ID NO:696), and/or WGGQGLLG (SEQ ID NO:697). The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate cancer, and to a lesser extent, in the pineal glands and in fetal lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological, endocrine, reproductive, pulmonary, developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous, pulmonary, and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neurological, endocrine, reproductive, pulmonary, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, pulmonary surfactant and sputum, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 306 as residues: Asn-9 to Leu-14.

The abundance of this gene in the pineal gland and its homology to a gene disrupted in the neurodegenerative disease state Dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy indicates that this gene may be useful in the treatment and/or detection of other neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. Alternatively, the abundance of this gene in fetal lung would suggest that misregulation of the expression of this protein

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product in the adult could lead to lymphoma or sarcoma formation, particularly in the lung; that it may also be involved in predisposition to certain pulmonary defects such as pulmonary edema and embolism, bronchitis and cystic fibrosis; and thus the gene or the gene product encoded by the gene could be used in the detection and/or treatment of these pulmonary disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:68 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2469 of SEQ ID NO:68, b is an integer of 15 to 2483, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:68, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 59

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RNGALLDKNFFNANSHFPVKGERIRRR (SEQ ID NO:698). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in the developing embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developmental system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developing, proliferating, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution of this gene primarily in the embryo indicates the gene plays a key role in embryo development, and that the gene or the protein encoded by the gene could be used in the treatment and or detection of developmental defects in the embryo or in infants. Similarly, the relatively specific expression of this gene product during embryogenesis indicates that it may be a key player in the proliferation, maintenance, and/or differentiation of various cell types during development. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type specification. Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. Expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:69 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 522 of SEQ ID NO:69, b is an integer of 15 to 536, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:69, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 60

This gene displays homology to nestin, an intermediate filament protein, the expression of which correlates with the proliferation of central nervous system progenitor cells and is useful in the identification of brain tumors. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid

sequence: RGSGFGWTSFPRPLTELTCPGFHRERAFPPDGRVRGV RGWGIRR
GCRAVWGVGACGCSPGSSWRGSAHRASGPADLPVACRXEGGADSPSLLPSP
(SEQ ID NO:699), AVWGVGACGCSPGSSWRGSAHRA (SEQ ID NO:700), YRP
TMEKMKQVVTQTR WMRPDAKRANRRHRRISGKIFAWNPLPKTRFSRLL
5 KAVSENTKRPEPSRPPWMVSHSVEAS (SEQ ID NO:701), and/or FAWNPLP
KTRFSRLLKAVSENTKRPEP (SEQ ID NO:702). Polynucleotides encoding these
polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed
cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to
this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in kidney, and to a lesser extent, in brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, renal disorders and neurodegenerative conditions. Similarly,
15 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the excretory and
nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, urogenital, renal, and
20 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine,
synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual
having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
disorder.

25 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
308 as residues: Thr-130 to Asn-137.

The tissue distribution in brain and kidney, combined with the homology to the
conserved nestin protein, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the
detection and/or treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders
30 such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia,
mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In
addition, its abundance in kidney indicates that it is useful in the treatment and detection
of acute renal failure and other disease states associated with the kidney, such as
nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis,
35 hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria,
renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital
kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's

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syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. .

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

5 ID NO:70 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
10 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 560 of SEQ ID NO:70, b is an integer of 15 to 574, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:70, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 61

This gene shares homology with the latrophilin-related protein 1 precursor as well as the calcium-independent alpha-latrotoxin receptor. alpha-Latrotoxin, a black widow spider neurotoxin, can bind to high affinity receptors on the presynaptic plasma
20 membrane and stimulate massive neurotransmitter release in the absence of Ca²⁺. Neurexins, previously isolated as alpha-latrotoxin receptors, require Ca²⁺ for their interaction with the toxin and, thus, may not participate in the Ca²⁺-independent alpha-latrotoxin activity. However, latrophilin binds alpha-Latrotoxin with high affinity in the presence of various divalent cations (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Ba²⁺, and Sr²⁺) as well as in
25 EDTA. This presumably membrane-bound protein is localized to and differentially distributed among neuronal tissues, with about four times more latrophilin expressed in the cerebral cortex than in the cerebellum; subcellular fractionation showed that the protein is highly enriched in synaptosomal plasma membranes. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

30 IYKVRHTAGLKPEVSCFENIRSCARXXXXXXXXXXXXXWIFGVLHVHVASVV
TAYLFTVS NAFQGMFIFLFLCVLSRKIQEEYYRLFKNVPCC (SEQ ID NO:703),
WIFGVLHVHVASVV TAYLFTVS NAFQGMFIFLFLCVLSRKIQEEYYRLFKNVP
CC (SEQ ID NO:704), IYKVRHTAGLKPEVSCFENIRSCAR (SEQ ID NO:705),
IYKVRHTAGLKPEVSCFENIRSCARGALALLFLLGTTWIFGVLHVHVASVVT
35 AYLFTVSNAFQG (SEQ ID NO:706), and/or EVSCFENIRSCARGALALLFLLG
TTWIFGVLH (SEQ ID NO:707). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments
encoding these polypeptide fragments. (See Genbank Accession No. 2213659) The

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translation product of this gene also shares sequence homology with CD 97, a seven transmembrane bound receptor. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain and in endothelial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological, vascular, and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, 10 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurological and hematopoietic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, neural, 15 hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 309 as residues: Lys-13 to Leu-21.

The tissue distribution in infant brain genes suggest that the protein product may be useful in the detection and/or treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons 25 Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder, while its expression in in hematopoietic cell types indicates that the gene could be important for the treatment or detection of immune or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, asthma and immunodeficiency diseases. Moreover, the expression within endothelial tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene may show utility 30 in the treatment and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to microvascular disease, atherosclerosis, stroke, embolism, and aneurysm. Furthermore, expression within infant tissue indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental 35 tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed

against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:71 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 918 of SEQ ID NO:71, b is an integer of 15 to 932, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:71, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 62

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TTILRTCTIVCFYYWFNGVMVLLFFLDRNLLTFNQASIM PFSNTDFLHCLSFKKKLMLLRYIFYVVL TGPTLSLKGDENQIKNLFT (SEQ ID NO:708), IVCFYWFNGVMVLLFFLDRNLL (SEQ ID NO:709), and/or LLRYIFYVVL TGPTLSLKGDENQI (SEQ ID NO:710). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver and fetal spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic, immunological, developmental, and/or hepatic disorders.

30 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and hematopoietic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hematopoietic, immune, hepatic, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 310 as residues: Ser-91 to Lys-98.

5 The tissue distribution of this gene in fetal liver and spleen indicates that the gene could be important for the treatment or detection of immune or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, leukemia, and immunodeficiency diseases. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or
10 leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency
15 etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Moreover, expression within fetal tissue indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders.
20 Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

25 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:72 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
30 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 982 of SEQ ID NO:72, b is an integer of 15 to 996, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:72, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 63

This gene shares homology with human serum amyloid protein (See Genbank Accession No. W13671). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following

5 amino acid sequence:

ALTRIPPGDWVINVTAVSFAGKTTARFFHSSPPSLGDQARTDPGHQRRD (SEQ ID NO:711), SMLLLFPLQERPQQDSFIRLLLA WGTRLELTLDIKGGI (SEQ ID NO:712), TGLWADGFS SHIIPPLMSRVSSSLVPQARRRRMKESCCGLSCKGN SSNIDYPVTGRNSCERAPLCAFALHFQERTXITG XGEDPGPFQ SXGR VTA SRXTLACSHVAMTPAGCXQALGTPSSYCVRKAPRA (SEQ ID NO:713), and/or QARRRRMKESCCGLSCKGNSSNIDYPVT (SEQ ID NO:714). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver and spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic, immune, and/or developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hematopoietic, immune, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

30 The tissue distribution of this gene in fetal liver-spleen indicates that the gene is important for the treatment or detection of immune or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, leukemia, and immunodeficiency diseases. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also

be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency, etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, expression within fetal tissue indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:73 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 771 of SEQ ID NO:73, b is an integer of 15 to 785, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:73, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 64

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LWRSSGVER (SEQ ID NO:715). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed specifically in the brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural disorders, particularly neurodegenerative disease states. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing

immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurological systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:74 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1055 of SEQ ID NO:74, b is an integer of 15 to 1069, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:74, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 65

This gene shares homology with a yeast protein. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:
 5 LQEVNITLPENSVWYERYKFDIPVFHL (SEQ ID NO:716). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. (See Genbank Accession No. 1332638)

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissue (fetus and fetal liver).
 10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hepatic, developmental, immune, and/or hematopoietic disorders, including cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma). Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
 15 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, developmental, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and
 20 wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 313 as residues: Asn-72 to Glu-77.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are
 30 attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia,
 35 pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution,

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radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:75 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 817 of SEQ ID NO:75, b is an integer of 15 to 831, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:75, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 66

This gene has homology with a B-cell surface antigen which may indicate that this gene plays a role in the immune response, including, but not limited to disorders and infections of the immune system. Preferred polynucleotide fragments comprise the following sequence:

TAGCATGTAGCCAGTCGAATAACNTATAAGGACAAAGTGGAGTCCACGCGT
GCG GCCGTCTAGACTAGTGGATCCCCGGCTGCAGGATTCGGCACGAG
(SEQ ID NO:718). Also preferred are polypeptides comprising polypeptide fragments encoded by these polynucleotide fragments (See Genbank Accession No.T94535).

Additionally, this gene shares homology with an interferon-gamma receptor. Preferred polypeptide fragments also comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MQGSGSQFRACLLCLCFSCP

CSPGGPRWNSRQGRRFPKTCRAISQNLVFKYKTFCPVRYMQPHRSSLCCLHF
TSYVFILSTWGS L RTYSTDLKKKKKNSRGGPVPIRPKS (SEQ ID NO:717),

MQGSGSQFRACLLCLCFSCP CSPGGPRWNSRQGRRFPKTCRAISQNLVFK
(SEQ ID NO:719), PVRYMQPHRSSLCCLHFTSYVFILSTWGS L RTYSTDLKKK
KKNSRGGPVPIRPKS (SEQ ID NO:720), GEEQRDCSLGWGRGVGMRATHCQ

AARMFVLFSLPKYAGL (SEQ ID NO:721), TSGSPGCRIRHELPGEEQRDCS
 LGWRGVGMRA THCQAAR (SEQ ID NO:722), EP PLAKQQECSCFFPFQ
 NMQSGSGSQFRACLLCLCFSCPCSPGGPRWNSRQGGRRFPKTCRAISQNLVFK
 YKT FCPVRYMQPHRSSLCLHFTSYVFILSTWGSLRTYSTDLKKKKKNSR
 5 GGPVPIRPKS (SEQ ID NO:723), and/or QFRACLLCLCFSCPCSPGGPRWNS
 RQGGRRF (SEQ ID NO:724). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding
 these polypeptide fragments

This gene is expressed primarily in T-cells and gall bladder.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immunological disorders and conditions (immunodeficiencies, cancer,
 leukemia, hematopoeisis), in addition to metabolic, gastrointestinal, and/or digestive
 disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
 15 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of
 the immune and digestive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune,
 hematopoietic, metabolic, gastrointestinal, digestive, and cancerous and wounded
 20 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, bile, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and
 spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 25 314 as residues: Thr-41 to Gly-52.

The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is
 useful for the treatment and diagnosis of immune disorders including: leukemias,
 lymphomas, auto-immune disorders, immuno-suppressive (transplantation) and
 immunodeficiencies (e.g. AIDS), inflammation and hematopoeitic disorders. Moreover,
 30 the expression of this gene in gall bladder would suggest a possible role for this gene
 product in digestive disorders, particularly of the pancreas or liver. Protein, as well as,
 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or
 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 35 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 ID NO:76 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

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scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 576 of SEQ ID NO:76, b is an integer of 15 to 590, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:76, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 67

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: NQFTSCILFCDGGHWRELLFQSI (SEQ ID NO:725), AMSSKLLNLLALLQYSVHDHC HPRRLKRGARATLRHKGWGPSSLRGCE SFQIVLIGWGPDLAVGFGRGKLLSRSLPVRHGGVSEFCLPHR DVVRLEKVKK (SEQ ID NO:726), and/or GPSSLRGCESFQIVLIGWGPDLAVGFGRGKLLS (SEQ ID NO:727). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in a variety of fetal and developmental tissues (e.g. fetal spleen, infant brain).

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental, immune or neurological abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing immune and central nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, immune, hemaopoietic, hepatic, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 315 as residues: Ser-38 to Ser-43.

The tissue distribution in fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for developmental abnormalities or fetal deficiencies. The detection in infant brain would suggest a role in neurological disorders (both developmental and neurodegenerative conditions of the brain and nervous system, behavioral disorders, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, mania, dementia). In addition, the detection in spleen would similarly suggest a role in the detection and treatment of immunologically mediated disorders (e.g. immunodeficiency, inflammation, cancer, wound healing, tissue repair, hematopoiesis). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:77 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1260 of SEQ ID NO:77, b is an integer of 15 to 1274, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:77, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 68

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TRKNIDFXETEKYYLFSFSNNVSFKNFWLKYN (SEQ ID NO:728). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in spleen, T-cells, and fetal heart.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunological or hematopoietic deficiencies or disorders, including AIDS and cardiovascular or developmental conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and cardiovascular systems,

expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, cardiovascular, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in spleen and T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders including: leukemias, lymphomas, autoimmune disorders, immunodeficiencies (e.g. AIDS), immuno-suppressive conditions (transplantation) and hematopoeitic disorders. Moreover, the expression in fetal heart indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of cardiovascular disorders (e.g. heart disease, restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:78 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1119 of SEQ ID NO:78, b is an integer of 15 to 1133, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:78, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 69

This gene shares homology with a human collagen protein. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MPRKTSKCRQLLCSGASRNADTAARQSTCSSHRPPGKIPSLGPRRXPGCXSV
SSRGEQSTGS PAAPRCGRRDAHRGLPGGAAMTPGDTWASFNPRAGH SKSQ
GEGQESSGASRQDRHPVSHWVERQREAWGAPRSSSAGGVKVAATTEREPEFK
IKTGKA (SEQ ID NO:729), CSGASRNADTAARQSTCSSHRPPGKIPSLGPR
RXPGCXSVSSRGEQSTGS PAAPRCGRRDAHRGLPGGAAMTPGDTWASF

NPRAGHS (SEQ ID NO:730), QGEGQESSGASRQDRHPVSHWVERQREAWG
 APRSSSAGGVKVAATTEREPEFKIKTGKA (SEQ ID NO:731), IRHEGKRML
 NESRKPLSFASRLSSLYFKLGFPCGRSNLYSTCTAAPGGSPGLPLPFYPVADG
 (SEQ ID NO:732), TRAESLFPLLHAFPVFILNSGSLSVVAATFTPPALLLLGA
 5 PQASLCLSTQWLTGCLSCLD APLLSCSPWLLLCPALGLKLAHVSPGVMAA
 PPGRPLCASRLPHLGAAGEPVLCSPRLLGTELQPGXLRG PRLGILPGGRWE
 EQVLCLAAVSAFLDAPEHRSCRHFEVFLGMCQIT (SEQ ID NO:733), PALGLKL
 AHVSPGVMAAPPGRPLCASRLP (SEQ ID NO:734), GGRWEEQVLCLAAV
 SAFLDAPEHR (SEQ ID NO:735), SWPMCPPESWLLLLGGLCVRHVFHTW
 10 GQLASPCSVPLGCLAQSCSLGXSD PDWGFCQGGDGRSRCFAWRLCLHFWT
 PQSTEVAGTLRSSSACARLHE (SEQ ID NO:736), and/or GDGRSRCFAWRLC
 LHFWTPQSTEVAGTLR (SEQ ID NO:737). Also preferred are polynucleotide
 fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal heart.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, cardiovascular or developmental disorders, particularly vascular
 conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
 20 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of
 the cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels
 may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cardiovascular,
 developmental, skeletal, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids
 25 (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to
 the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily
 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 30 317 as residues: Pro-32 to Ser-39.

The tissue distribution in fetal heart indicates that the protein product of this
 gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of cardiovascular disorders (e.g. heart
 disease, restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis), in addition to vascular
 disorders, such as microvascular disease. Expression within fetal tissue indicates that
 35 this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility
 in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly,
 developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in

pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- 5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:79 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
- 10 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 647 of SEQ ID NO:79, b is an integer of 15 to 661, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:79, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 70

- 20 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a chicken single-strand DNA-binding protein. The promoter region of the chicken alpha2(I) collagen gene contains a pyrimidine-rich element that is well conserved in different mammalian species. This sequence can also form an unusual DNA structure as shown by its sensitivity to SI nuclease in vitro and it lies in a region that is DNase I-hypersensitive only when this promoter is active. The high affinity of this protein for
- 25 this conserved pyrimidine-rich region indicates that it might be involved in the transcriptional regulation of the alpha2(I) collagen gene. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:
- MSPRYPGGPRPPLRIPNQALGGVPGSQP LLPSGMDPTRQQGHPNMGGPMQ
 RMTPPRGMVPLGPQNYGGAMRPPLNALGGPGMPGMNMGPGGGRPWPNT
 30 NANSIPYSSASPGNYVGPPGGGGPPGTPIMPSPADSTNSGDNMYTLMNAVPPG
 PNRPNFPMGPGSDGPMGG LGGMESHMHMNGSLGSGDMDISISKNPNNMSLS
 NQPGTPRDDGEMGGNFLNPFQSESYSPSMTMSV (SEQ ID NO:738), MSPRYPG
 GPRPPLRIPNQALGGVPGSQP LLPSGMDPTRQQGHPNMGGPMQRMTPPRGMV
 PLGPQNYGG AMRPPLNALGGPGMPGMNMGPGGGRPWPNTNANS IPYSS
 35 ASPGNY (SEQ ID NO:739), LNALGGPGMPGMNMGPGGGRPW PNPTNA NSI
 PYSSASPGNYVGPPGGGGPPGTPIMPSPADSTNSGDNMYTLMNAVPPGPN
 (SEQ ID NO:740), GPMGGLGGMESHMHMNGSLGSGDMDISISKNPNN MSL

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SNQPGTPRDDGEMGGNFLNPFQSESYSPSMTMSV (SEQ ID NO:741), TCEHSS
EAKAFHDY (SEQ ID NO:742), and/or RRETCEHSSEAKAFHDYPF (SEQ ID
NO:743),. Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide
fragments. (See Genbank Accession No. 1562534)

5 This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, and to a lesser extent, in fetal
heart.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
10 not limited to, developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, and particularly of the
cardiovascular system and/or vascular conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and
antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this
15 gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues
or cell types (e.g., developmental, vascular, cardiovascular, reproductive, and
cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum,
plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken
from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression
20 level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not
having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
318 as residues: Met-1 to Leu-13, Gly-33 to Gly-46, Pro-48 to Gly-57, Pro-63 to Gly-
68, Pro-89 to Asn-102, Ser-108 to Asn-113, Pro-118 to Pro-124, Pro-132 to Asn-141,
25 Pro-151 to Asn-157, Ile-191 to Met-199, Ser-202 to Gly-215, Phe-222 to Pro-229.

The tissue distribution in fetal heart and placenta indicates that the protein
product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of developmental
abnormalities or fetal deficiencies, ovarian and other endometrial cancers, reproductive
dysfunction, cardiovascular disorders, and pre-natal disorders, in particular vascular
30 disorders, which include, but are not limited to, stroke, angina, microvascular disease,
atherosclerosis, embolism, and aneurysm. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed
against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets
for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
35 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
ID NO:80 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

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scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1364 of SEQ ID NO:80, b is an integer of 15 to 1378, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:80, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 71

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TITLFQSAWCFFSKYCTDFT (SEQ ID NO:744), VRGCEDGGGGGIWGGWW PGQQMAPPWLSCPHRQFPHFHSGRQRRQSD LLKEELPQPSGAAGRASGNKPYTPPPASNSLTLRLLSFRF NAFNRSHQPQ PSLNYKDRQ (SEQ ID NO:745), PWLSCPHRQFPHFHSGRQRRQSDLL (SEQ ID NO:746), and/or RLLSFRF NAFNRSHQPQPSLN (SEQ ID NO:747). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver, and to a lesser extent, in the breast and testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hepatic disorders (including hepatoblastomas), hematopoietic, immune, and/or reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hematopoietic, immune, hepatic, reproductive, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). The expression in testes and breast indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of endocrine and reproductive disorders (e.g. sperm maturation, milk production, testicular and breast cancers). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:81 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1426 of SEQ ID NO:81, b is an integer of 15 to 1440, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:81, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 72

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RDSSLW AAALSFRQQCSSLASCLVSMYSRPGRQ HRAK AGAGSQTEQCWGRKVDVV (SEQ ID NO:748), CLVSMYSRPGRQH RAKA GAGSQTEQCW (SEQ ID NO:749), PEHGFSSCDFWE GAPSSGPKEGGRSPPQL ACVWGMNLSSPPCLALLTNRACLA VNWHRVTLFPGIQVCNQNTGEEKLQDPC P HLSS (SEQ ID NO:750), RSPPQLACVWGMNLSSPPCLALLTNRACLA (SEQ ID NO:751), CERDSETSSIAMTCKHKPPKQKKRLSLLPGFRSALPRVCRCH MITV QREAFRTHTGCSTSVHLP SRGGFLPDF (SEQ ID NO:752), and/or KKRLSLLPGFRSALPRVCRCHMITVQRE (SEQ ID NO:753). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed primarily in smooth muscle, and to a lesser extent, in brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular and neurological disorders, particularly embolism, atherosclerosis, stroke, aneurysm, and miscovascular disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, vascular, endothelial, smooth muscle, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain and smooth muscle indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis, wound healing and other conditions of heart disease. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of developmental, degenerative and behavioral conditions of the brain and nervous system (e.g. schizophrenia, depression, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, mania, dementia, paranoia, addictive behavior and sleep disorders). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:82 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1367 of SEQ ID NO:82, b is an integer of 15 to 1381, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:82, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 73

This gene shares homology with human stromalin-2, which is believed to play an integral role in modulating cellular function of hematopoietic cells and tissues, and may possibly serve as a tumor suppressor. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

- QAFVLLSDLLLIFSPQMIVGGRDFLRPLVFFPEATLQSELASFLMDHVF IQPGDL
GSGA (SEQ ID NO:754), ACSYLLCNPEFTFFSRADFARS QLVDLLTDRFQQ
ELEELLQVG (SEQ ID NO:755), QKQLSSLRDRMVAFCELCQSCLSDVDT
10 EIQEQVST (SEQ ID NO:756), QVILPALTLVYFSILWTLTHISKSDAS (SEQ ID
NO:757), STHDLTRWELYEPCCQLLQKAVDTGXVPHQV (SEQ ID NO:758),
TSFLFPLQAFVLLSDLLLIFSPQMIVGGRDFLRPLVFFPEATLQSELASFLMDHVF
IQ PGDLGSGA (SEQ ID NO:759), GWGAC SYLLCNPEFTFFSRADFARS
QLVDLLTDRFQQELEELLQVGAGAGQWDTPNKGGRGCKTGDVD (SEQ ID
15 NO:760), VWVLDGIMGTE ESVSSFFPFKPLCPQKQLSSLRDRMVAFCELCQ
SCLSDVDTEIQEQVSTDSSGSNKASIPAPIPRRN (SEQ ID NO:761), NASLPST
SEWLSSSSPSRFYWCLWSWFPLFFSSITFPFLPQSTHD LTRWELYEPCCQLL
QKAVDTGXVPHQVSGQARDGLGAGGLXFKDLRSRWPLGVSSLSAWSGQSEE
DQVGG GHLLHSSLRRWTLPLGSSWISWKPRIILRDSRRRRVN (SEQ ID
20 NO:762), VLGEM LLWIFFPSQSSFLDEDEVYNLAATLKRLSAFYK (SEQ ID
NO:763), PKPHFSNPLLLQVILPALTLVYFSILWTLTHISKSDASPGECGS (SEQ
ID NO:764), and/or HCQFLLG (SEQ ID NO:765). Also preferred are polynucleotide
fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No.R65208
) The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 7.
25 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage
analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in the brain (infant brain, adult brain, pituitary, cerebellum, hippocampus, schizophrenic hypothalamus, amygdala).

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
30 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, developmental disorders and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and
nervous system, in addition to immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly,
polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
35 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous
system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely

detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, developmental, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 321 as residues: Thr-25 to Lys-36, Lys-55 to Ser-63.

The tissue distribution primarily in brain, combined with the homology to the highly conserved SA-1 and SA-2 proteins, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of developmental, degenerative and behavioral conditions of the brain and nervous system (e.g. schizophrenia, depression, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, mania, dementia, paranoia, addictive behavior and sleep disorders). Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:83 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1692 of SEQ ID NO:83, b is an integer of 15 to 1706, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:83, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 74

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following
5 amino acid sequence:

EFGTSLVALELHELLYHWETRAQPSLLLYVVS_{DLRWMEFRTSCLLFDFVL}FLE
(SEQ ID NO:766), TKPGMVGHVPIVPATKXAEAGGSPEPGSSTLQWPMIT
PCTPSWATEPDHVSEDE (SEQ ID NO:767), and/or LLYHWETRAQPSLLLYVVS_{DLRWMEFRTSCLLFDFVL}FLE
(SEQ ID NO:768). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides
10 are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in the hypothalamus of a human suffering from schizophrenia.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the CNS, particularly schizophrenia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS, such as schizophrenia
20 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily
25 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 322 as residues: Gly-38 to Ala-44.

The tissue distribution in the hypothalamus indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia and other
30 disorders involving the CNS. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord
35 injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance,

and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:84 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 559 of SEQ ID NO:84, b is an integer of 15 to 573, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:84, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 75

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence encoded by this gene:

LAVSTSFICCADISTALPLGSSRPAPAPRHREHEHGHQARPPRLXLSLMLSTP
AAAQLLWTQLTPMGGRPGGRHSPPTLHTGPRALPPGPPHPSLHVAALSLLR
(SEQ ID NO:769), APAVPHQPPGTESTSMGTPGLPGCSXRPLCHYQH
LXPSYFGHSSPPWG AVLGVTPHPRCTPAPGPCRLGLHHPCTWQLCLC
(SEQ ID NO:770), CADISTALPLGSSRPAPAPRHREHEHGH (SEQ ID NO:771),
WTQLTPMGGRPGGRHSPPTLHTGPR (SEQ ID NO:772), and/or HQPPGTEST
SMGTPGLPGC (SEQ ID NO:773). Polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in endometrial tumors, and to a lesser extent, in amniotic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, developmental, and immune disorders, particularly cancers of those systems. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 323 as residues: Ser-3 to Arg-9.

The tissue distribution in endometrium and amniotic cells indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study and treatment of developmental, reproductive, and immune disorders, particularly cancers of those systems. Moreover, the expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:85 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 670 of SEQ ID NO:85, b is an integer of 15 to 684, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:85, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 76

5. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

SRGSLPPHLPVRVVRVHRGAKSLKALRQYIGAAHLQLPWDGKD PARPLGI
 TLCLQMEIQVLG (SEQ ID NO:774), CCSFGFYVMVGSDTAEKQGPIPGSQTQ
 EGPWLSRHTHSPRAVPESSTAPAQ PLLPLPAPQARRWASNANGWGWDHQR
 EGQANYPYARPAPHNLHPQYLNHLQTQCYAQGGSGWVLPPIG QLKVGGP
 10 YILPEGLQGLCSSVHPHNNPVR (SEQ ID NO:775); HRGAKSLKALRQY IGAA
 HLQLPWDG (SEQ ID NO:776), PAPQARRWASNANGWGWDHQR (SEQ ID
 NO:777), and/or HPQYLNHLQTQCYAQGGSGWVLP (SEQ ID NO:778).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 22.

- 15 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 22.

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney cortex, and to a lesser extent, in early stage human brain.

- 20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, renal disorders such as renal cancer, developmental, or neural disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification
 25 of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the kidney expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, neural, renal, urogenital, endothelial, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
 30 tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 324 as residues: Gly-38 to Gly-45, Gly-47 to Gly-52, Pro-92 to Lys-110.

- 35 The tissue distribution in kidney cortex indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study, treatment and diagnosis of renal diseases, including renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis,

hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Moreover, the expression within human brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Furthermore, the protein product may also show utility in the treatment and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, particularly embolism, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, or microvascular disease. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:86 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1022 of SEQ ID NO:86, b is an integer of 15 to 1036, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:86, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 77

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 TNGIMQYVTFVCVWLILFSIMFLRFIQAVACISTSFLFLAEYYSIWYHNSFTYSSF
VSAVWLL (SEQ ID NO:779), YNFMFNFSKNCQKVFHSGCIYIPTGNVQGFLF
FHILALTNT SFXXXFCFFIATLVDVKWHLIVLICISLMTNDIILFLCAYGSK
VFPWRNVPSPLPFQNLVICLLLSF KKFWP GAV A HL (SEQ ID NO:780),
CVTQARVQWRDLGSLQPPPGFKRFSCLSLLSRXDYMHLPPRPANFCIFSKMG
10 FHHVGQAGLEV LXSSDL PALASQSAXITGEPLRLARIS (SEQ ID NO:781),
LILFSIMFLRFIQAVACISTSFLF (SEQ ID NO:783), and/or LPPRPANFCIFSK
MGFHHVGQAGLE (SEQ ID NO:782). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides
are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney medulla.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, metabolic and renal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for
20 differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and renal systems, expression of
this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain
tissues or cell types (e.g., renal, urogenital, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded
tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
25 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue
or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in kidney tissue indicates that the protein products of this
gene are useful for study, treatment and diagnosis of metabolic and renal diseases and
30 disorders. Moreover, this gene or gene product could be used in the treatment and/or
detection renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema,
pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome,
glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms
Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney,
35 polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed
against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets
for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:87 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 894 of SEQ ID NO:87, b is an integer of 15 to 908, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:87, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 78

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:
 ALVPSPQQILPSCFSLMWQVTTKSALVFFKCIYIPFLSAPSLPRLNCLIFCSLDV
 QSQLVFLSSPPVAG VLFFLLSPLGSKSCSTVEX (SEQ ID NO:784), and/or
 APSLPRLNCLIFCSLDVQSQLVFLS (SEQ ID NO:785). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in chronic synovitis and microvascular endothelium.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal or vascular disorders, such as arthritis and atherosclerosis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular and skeletal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, synovium, endothelial cells, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in synovium and microvascular endothelium indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for study, diagnosis and treatment of

arthritis and other inflammatory diseases as well as cardiovascular diseases. Moreover, the expression of this gene product in synovium would suggest a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). In addition, the protein would also be useful in the treatment and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to, miscorvascular disease, embolism, thrombosis, aneurysm, stroke, or atherosclerosis. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:88 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 641 of SEQ ID NO:88, b is an integer of 15 to 655, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:88, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 79

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: SSPSRVRLRHTPG (SEQ ID NO:786), and/or SNTNYCFMFF YFPVKVLVPFKNCYILSLL ILPCCICGHQFPRXQACTFCLHTLGGFSFSXLFL VLLSFYVQTGFSV (SEQ ID NO:787). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in resting T-cells and activated monocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and monocytes indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study and treatment of immune diseases such as inflammatory conditions. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:89 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1088 of SEQ ID NO:89, b is an integer of 15

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to 1102, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:89, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 80

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

10 GTSRHGQRPIAPGTPWQREPRVEVMDPAGGPRGVLP RPCRXLVLLNPRGGKG
KALQLFRSHVQPLLAEE ISFTLMLTERRNHARELVRSEELGRWXALVVMXGD
GLMHEVVNGLHGAA (SEQ ID NO:788), and/or RPIAPGTPWQREPRVEV MDPA
GGP (SEQ ID NO:789). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
15 encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to
reside on chromosome 17. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are
useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 17.

This gene is expressed in a variety of immune system tissues, e.g., neutrophils, T-cells, and TNF induced epithelial and endothelial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, infectious and immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly,
polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and
25 vascular systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and
cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine,
synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual
having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
30 expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
328 as residues: Met-1 to Trp-6.

The tissue distribution in immune tissues and cells indicates that the protein
35 products of this gene are useful for the study and treatment of infectious diseases,
immune and vascular disorders. Moreover, this gene product may be involved in the
regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may

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also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:90 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1519 of SEQ ID NO:90, b is an integer of 15 to 1533, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:90, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 81

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ASGPLMGXAVLKIFE (SEQ ID NO:790). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in activated neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation and other immune or hematopoietic conditions. Similarly,

polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study and treatment of immune disorders. Moreover, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, 15 the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune 20 reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed 25 progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ 30 ID NO:91 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of 35 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 561 of SEQ ID NO:91, b is an integer of 15 to 575, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:91, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 82

5 In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LLRSALXSPHLPTVPLV (SEQ ID NO:791), QXRNLAQEAFKWIPQDRPTVRSRMRMGLSIRLPILASNCCALPFXXTSPLQ CLWSCHCSFQANTGLAS (SEQ ID NO:792), QMTQEPPTSVRAHGIAA WGN GCRDKNTKRLIQYWPESCSGMT KGTGVGRWGEXRAERSS (SEQ ID NO:793),
10 and/or HGIAAWGNGCRDKNTKRLIQY (SEQ ID NO:794). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammatory and other immune or hematopoietic conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system,
20 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
25 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 330 as residues: Ala-83 to Thr-91.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the study and treatment of immune disorders. Moreover, the
30 expression of this gene product in neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the
35 gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS,

leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:92 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 625 of SEQ ID NO:92, b is an integer of 15 to 639, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:92, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 83

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: CERSGYTRMAMDT (SEQ ID NO:795), TGSILAVGKKYSL GSYSRGDWHMRVVGLRGLGASTLQGLLIGIKPNKPQGRGKLQGRSSRKDTVL WPSPEHPHVMVSM AILVYPDL SHYSNPHSTPAALLGCWPPFREGEILGLQRP GQWPEERCDR PWLPPC (SEQ ID NO:796), GSYSRGDWHMRVVGLRGLGAST LQGLLIG (SEQ ID NO:797), and/or STPAALLGCWPPFREGEILGLQRP GQW (SEQ ID NO:798). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in human neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, inflammation and immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and inflammatory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the inflammatory and immune systems. Moreover, expression of this gene product in neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:93 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 844 of SEQ ID NO:93, b is an integer of 15 to 858, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in
 5 SEQ ID NO:93, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 84

10 In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

TMGTWVDWLTNTAHTPAIAAAICAEDFPQRHCGSVSPDQAC (SEQ ID NO:799), and/or TNTAHTPAIAAAICAEDFPQRHC (SEQ ID NO:800).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

15 This gene is expressed in human neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammatory and immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly,
 20 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the inflammatory and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and
 25 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

30 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the immune and inflammatory systems. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be
 35 involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin,

the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:94 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 512 of SEQ ID NO:94, b is an integer of 15 to 526, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:94, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 85

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MSPETKGKGRSFPLK (SEQ ID NO:801), CQNKCSSETTC GRTRRESNKKARAMAFIFKGKDLPPFVSGDIQPKSSGSMAPDQQGLCYLGSW RSHLYCRLLPMDQVSPALC (SEQ ID NO:802), KPSPGLAYCSLSW SFHMLFL NICSGITIPVILSSGPSHLSTLSLAVSPRRPGTWVKACSCWCP (SEQ ID NO:803), NKQARAMAFIFKGKDLPPFVSGDI (SEQ ID NO:804), YLGSWRSHLYCRLL PMDQVSP (SEQ ID NO:805), and/or GITIPVILSSGPSHLSTLSLAVSPR (SEQ ID NO:806). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in activated neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation and immune or hematopoietic diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and inflammatory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the inflammatory and immune systems. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:95 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 412 of SEQ ID NO:95, b is an integer of 15 to 426, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:95, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 86

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LERLGVGGRGLE (SEQ ID NO:807), DLPPCWTTLKEHQCF MQYQLFTIQCKVVEQTICEDERKMESTCLTLXPESVRQXCPATLWSSMNIC (SEQ ID NO:808), and/or TNRVXLSWRKEEQRMGRTETGAKDKGRDFLERG SRGWQLYTGAADTEEV (SEQ ID NO:809). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed in activated neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation and immune system disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the inflammatory and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 334 as residues: Met-1 to Gly-6, Gly-32 to Pro-43, Leu-55 to Gln-60.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the immune and inflammatory system. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:96 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 830 of SEQ ID NO:96, b is an integer of 15 to 844, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:96, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 87

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:
EQVLALLWPRFELILEMNVQSVRSTDPQRLGGLDTRPHYITRRYAEFSSALVSIN

QTIPNERTMQLLGQLQVEVENFVLRVAAEFSSRKEQLVFLINNYDMMLGVLME
 RAADDKSKEVESFQQLLNARTQEFIEELLSPFGLVAFVKEAEALIERGQAERLR
 GEEARVTQLIRGFGSSWKSSVESLSQDVMRSFTNFRNGTSIIQG (SEQ ID
 NO:810), ALLKYRFFYQFLGNERATAKEIRDEYVETLSKIYLSYRSYL GRML
 5 KVQYEEVAEKDDLGMGVEDTAKKGFXSKPSLRSRNTIFTLGTRGSVISPTLEAP
 ILVPHTAQR (SEQ ID NO:811), EQRYPFEALFRSQHYXLLDNSCREYLFICEFF
 VVSGPXAHDLFHVMGRTLSTLKHLDSTLADCYDAIAVFLCIHIVLRFRNIAA
 KRDPALDRYW (SEQ ID NO:812), GGLDTRPHYTTRRYAEFSSALVSINQ (SEQ
 ID NO:813), SRKEQLVFLINNYDMMLGVL (SEQ ID NO:814), ALLKYRFFYQ
 10 FLLGNERATAKEIRDEYVETLSKIYLSYRSYLGRLMKVQYEEVAEKDDLGMGVE
 DTAKKGFXSKPSLRSRNTIFTLGTRGSVISPTLEAPILVPHTAQRXEQRYPFEA
 LFRSQHYXLLDNSCREYLFICEFFVVSGPXAHDLFHVMGRTLSTLKHLDSTL
 LADCYDAIAVFLCIHIVLRFRNIAAKRDPALDRYWEQVLALLWPRFELILEMNV
 QSVRSTDPQRLGGLDTRPHYTTRRYAEFSSALVSINQQTIPNERTMQLLGQLQVEV
 15 ENFVLRVAAEFSSRKEQLVFLINNYDMMLGVLME RAADDKSKEVESFQQLLNAR
 TQEFIEELLSPFGLVAFVKEAEALIERGQAERLRGEEARVTQLIRGFGSSWKS
 SVESLSQDVMRSFTNFRNGTS' (SEQ ID NO:815), PADLRAVSGTSEVGLML
 LELHH KVVNVDELSPGREGSELRLGQHPVEAMIELDQLGQRSNDTGAI
 SEVGETPHYILTQRFH (SEQ ID NO:816), and/or GPHPGASHSAAEQRYPF
 20 ALFRSQHYXLLDNSCREYLFICEFFVVSGPXAHDLFHVMGRTLSTLKHLDSTL
 HLDSYLADCYDAIAVFLCIHIVLRFRNIAAKRDPALDRYWGTAACLAMATV
 (SEQ ID NO:817). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed
 by the invention. The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a
 suppressor of actin mutation which is thought to be important in mutation suppression.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, hepatic or metabolic conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
 30 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for
 differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the liver or cancer, expression of this gene at
 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
 types (e.g., hepatic, metabolic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids
 35 (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
 tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the

standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 335 as residues: Val-53 to Arg-60, Thr-88 to Thr-94, Ala-142 to Ser-150, Gly-188 to Glu-196, Gly-208 to Ser-214, Thr-227 to Gly-232, Lys-279 to Phe-285.

The tissue distribution in liver, combined with the homology to a highly conserved suppressor of actin mutation, suggest that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of liver disorders or cancer. Similarly, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells. In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:97 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1971 of SEQ ID NO:97, b is an integer of 15 to 1985, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:97, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 88

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:
 YEGKEFDYVFSIDVNEGGPSYKLPYNTSDDPWLTAYNFLQKNDLNPMFLDQVA
 KFIIDNTKGQMLGLGNPSFSDPFTGGGRYVPGSSGSSNTLPTADPFTGAGRYV
 PGSASMGTTMAGVDPFTGNSAYRSAASKTMNIYFPKKEAVTFDQANPTQILGK
 LKELNGTAPEEKLTEDDLILLEKILSLICNSSSEKPTVQQLQILWKAINCPEDIV
 FPALDILRLSIKHPSVNENFCNEKEGAQFSSHLINLLNPKGKPANQLLALRTFC
 NCFVGQAGQKLMMSQRESLMSHAIELKSGSNKNI (SEQ ID NO:818), HIALATL
 ALNYSVCFHKD (SEQ ID NO:819), HNIEGKAQCLSLISTILEVVQDLEATFRLLV

ALGTLISDDSNVQLAKS (SEQ ID NO:820), LGVDSQIKKYSSVSEPAKVSECC
 RFILNLL (SEQ ID NO:821), YEGKEFDYVFSIDVNEGGPSYKLPYNTSDDPW
 LTAYNFLQKNDLNPMFLDQVAKFIIDNTKGQMLGLGNPSFSDPFTGGGRYVPG
 SSGSSNTLPTADPFTGAGRYVPGSASMGTTMAGVDPFTGNSAYRSAASKTMNI
 5 YFPKKEAVTFDQANPTQILGKLKELNGTAPEEKKLTEDDLILLEKILSLICNSSSE
 KPTVQQQLQILWKAINCPEDIVFPALDILRLSIKHPSVNENFCNEKEGAQFSSHLI
 NLLNPKGKPANQLLALRTFCNCFVGQAGQKLMMSQRESLM SHAIELKSGSNK
 NIHALATLALNYSVCFHKDHNIEGKAQCLSLISTILEVVQDLEATFRLLVALGTL
 ISDDSNVQLAKSLGVDSQIKKYSSVSEPAKVSECCRFLNLL (SEQ ID NO:822),
 10 LNLLITQKVKCWDLGIP AFQIHLQVVVG (SEQ ID NO:823), IKHPSVNENFC
 NEKEGAQFSSHLINLLNP (SEQ ID NO:824), AIELKSGSNKNIHALATLALN
 (SEQ ID NO:825), VQLAKSLGVDSQIKKYSSVSEPA (SEQ ID NO:826), YEGKEF
 DYVFSIDVNEGGPSYKLPYN (SEQ ID NO:827), AYNFLQKNDLNPMFLDQVAK
 FIIDNT (SEQ ID NO:828), SFSDPFTGGGRYVPG (SEQ ID NO:829), TADPFTGA
 15 GRY (SEQ ID NO:830), TTMAGVDPFTGNSAYRSAA (SEQ ID NO:831), NIYFPK
 KEA (SEQ ID NO:832), TFDQANPTQILGKLKELNG (SEQ ID NO:833), PEDIVF
 PALDILRLSIKHPSVNENFCNEKE (SEQ ID NO:834), QFSSHLINLLNPKG
 KPANQLLALRTFCNCFV (SEQ ID NO:835), and/or QAGQKLMMSQRESLM
 SHAIELKSGSN (SEQ ID NO:836). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are
 20 also encompassed by the invention. These polypeptides share significant homology
 with phospholipase A2 activating protein, which is thought to be important in signal
 transduction (see, e.g., Wang et al., Gene 161(2):237-241 (1995)). The gene encoding
 the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly,
 polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for
 25 chromosome 9.

This gene is expressed primarily in endothelial cells, to a less extent in placenta,
 endometrial stromal cells, osteosarcoma, testis tumor, muscle, and infant brain that are
 likely to be rich in blood vessels.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 30 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, disorders of the vascular system, aberrant angiogenesis, tumor
 angiogenesis, or related disorders of endothelial tissues. Similarly, polypeptides and
 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
 35 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
 of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular system or tumors, expression
 of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain

tissues or cell types (e.g., endothelial, placenta, skeletal, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution of this gene in endothelial cells and several potential highly vascularized tissues, combined with the homology to the highly conserved phospholipase A2 activating protein suggest that this gene may be involved in transducing signals for endothelial cells in angiogenesis or vasculogenesis. Furthermore, the protein may show utility for the treatment, and/or prevention of embolism, thrombosis, aneurysm, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, or stroke. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:98 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1402 of SEQ ID NO:98, b is an integer of 15 to 1416, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:98, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 89

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:

YPNQDGDILRDQVLHEHIQRLSKVVTANHRALQIPEVYLREAPWPSAQSEIRTIS
 AYKTPRDKVQCILRMCMSTIMNLLSLANEDSVPGADDFVPVLVVFVLIKANPPCLL
 STVQYISSFYASCLSGEESYWWMQFTA AVE (SEQ ID NO:837), YPNQDGDILRD
 QVLHEHIQRLSKVVTANHRALQIPEVYLREAPWPSAQSEIRTISAYKTPRDKVQC
 ILRMCMSTIMNLLSLANEDSVPGADDFVPVLVVFVLIKANPPCLLSTVQYISSFYAS
 CLSGEESYWWMQFTA AVEFIKTI (SEQ ID NO:838), YPNQDGDILRDQVL (SEQ
 ID NO:839), EAPWPSAQSEI (SEQ ID NO:840), PVLVVFVLIKANP (SEQ ID
 NO:845), SGEEESYWWMQFTA AVEFIKTI (SEQ ID NO:841), ADDFVPVLVVFVLIK

ANPP (SEQ ID NO:842), YKTPRDKVQCIL (SEQ ID NO:843), and/or GADDFVPV LVFVLIK (SEQ ID NO:844). The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human ras inhibitor and yeast VPS9p which is thought to be important in golgi vacuole transport. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

This gene is expressed primarily in T cells and melanocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, or integumentary disorders, such as dysfunctions and disorders involving T cells and melanocytes. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and melanocytes, combined with the homology to a ras inhibitor, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for regulating signal transduction; the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving T cells and melanocytes, and potentially in the prevention or study of immune responses to aberrant integumentary cells and tissues, particularly in tumors and cancers, such as skin cancers. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various skin disorders including congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold

sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athletes foot, and ringworm). Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders such as arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:99 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1746 of SEQ ID NO:99, b is an integer of 15 to 1760, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:99, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 90

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with neuronal olfactomedin-related ER localized protein which is thought to be important in the maintenance, growth, or differentiation of chemosensory cilia on the apical dendrites of olfactory neurons. Moreover, the protein also shares homology with the conserved human AMY protein which is thought to be a glial cell-specific transforming protein. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: SARASTQPPAGQHGPC (SEQ ID NO:846), MPGRWRWQRDMHPARKLLSLL FLILMGTELTQD (SEQ ID NO:847), SAAPDSLLRSSKGSTRGSL (SEQ ID NO:848), AAIWIWRGKSESRIAKTPGI (SEQ ID NO:849), FRGGGTLLVPPTHT PEWLIL (SEQ ID NO:852), PLGITLPLGAPETGGGD (SEQ ID NO:850), NSARAS TQPPAGQHGPCMPGRWRWQRD (SEQ ID NO:853), YIVQGTTSFEMPTI PTPARHRAPHSPAGHVATAPQALHIKPAMHTAGRHAGCPSRSQ RHNPHRLF

LEPPRAALCPKGG (SEQ ID NO:854), ASNAHSWPARWLPFQVSA AQSPPPVSG
APKGSVMPKGRMSHSGVCVGGRTKVPPPLKMPGVLAIRLSLFPLQMTIAAKD
PLVLPFELL SRESGAAES (SEQ ID NO:855), GRMSHSGVCVGGRTKVPPPLKM
PGVLA (SEQ ID NO:856), and/or CAAETWKGSQRAGQLCALLA (SEQ ID

5 NO:851). The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

This gene is expressed in pineal gland.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological and endocrinological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
15 of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurological or endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
20 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 338 as residues: Leu-20 to Ala-26, Arg-32 to Arg-39, Thr-104 to Gly-112.

The tissue distribution in pineal gland, combined with the homology to both the
25 olfactomedin-related, and AMY proteins, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for maintenance, growth, or differentiation of neuron cells in pineal gland. Therefore, the protein product of this gene may be useful for the diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders in pineal gland. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural
30 disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning
35 disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural

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function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:100 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 585 of SEQ ID NO:100, b is an integer of 15 to 599, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:100, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 91

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and apoptotic T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, immune, or hematopoietic disorders, particularly prostate disease and T cell dysfunction. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the prostate cancer, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. prostate, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in prostate and T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection of abnormal activity in prostate and T cells, such as proliferative conditions of the prostate, or possibly treatment of this abnormality.

This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions.

Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:101 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 770 of SEQ ID NO:101, b is an integer of 15 to 784, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:101, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 92

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate, and to a lesser extent, in smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, and placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders in prostate or vascular tissues. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the prostate or vascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. prostate, musculo-skeletal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 340 as residues: Ser-38 to Lys-46.

The tissue distribution in prostate and smooth muscle indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for regulating the function of prostate or highly vascularized tissues, such as the placenta. Similarly, the protein product of this gene may be useful in the treatment and/or detection of vascular disorders which include, but are not limited to, stroke, embolism, thrombosis, aneurysm, microvascular disease, or atherosclerosis. The protein may also show utility in the treatment or detection of proliferative disorders of the prostate or male reproductive system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:102 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 390 of SEQ ID NO:102, b is an integer of 15 to 404, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:102, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 93

5 In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GHQTAPETPSRSD (SEQ ID NO:857). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in embryos and fetal tissues, and to a lesser extent, in proliferative tissues.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders in embryonic development and cell proliferation. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
15 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the embryonic tissues and proliferative cells, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, differentiating, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
20 amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in embryonic and fetal tissues indicates that the protein
25 product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis or treatment of abnormalities in developing and proliferative cells and organs. Similarly, expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly,
30 developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

35 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:103 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present

invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2204 of SEQ ID NO:103, b is an integer of 15 to 2218, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:103, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 94

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a transformation related protein which is thought to be important in transformation. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: SQTDR (SEQ ID NO:858). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in female reproductive tissues, i.e., breast cancer cells, placenta, and ovary, and to a lesser extent, in fetal lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer or dysfunction of reproductive tissues, in addition to pulmonary or developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproduction system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., pulmonary, reproductive, ovarian, breast, placental, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, pulmonary surfactant or sputum, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 342 as residues: Ser-50 to Pro-61.

The tissue distribution in female reproductive tissues, combined with the homology to the transformation related protein, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of conditions caused by transformation, i.e. tumorigenesis in reproductive organs, (e.g. breast, placenta, and ovary). Similarly, expression within fetal tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein may also be useful in the treatment or detection of a variety of pulmonary conditions, including, but not limited to emphysema, ARDS, cystic fibrosis, asthma, etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:104 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1337 of SEQ ID NO:104, b is an integer of 15 to 1351, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:104, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 95

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: NIYFKEKRKRGGAKMAGAIEN (SEQ ID NO:859), VYLCA YTSTINVTVTANAKLINMCCLVDSNTRSCVVI DEGIFRSAEQFLIKFRN KQS. TIFPRFTWELHSIGLVFSIVFMGWCIQEHQSKDIQIPHPIDACEKGTVHL DCDAA PFPMAFRYLTNDEEDDSHGSAGQGDKHEELEPKN (SEQ ID NO:860), KMPCR MSPNSSIQVQSNPMENHSTGILIKVMEIPRAKMTFSRSTGGRDIM VILLQYH TIMMKMLGVVRKVFMANHTLVKPPFWWIPTNRISFISPIPTLIFFSFTGSRMFK R (SEQ ID NO:861), TTKSEK MQKSPWTFPWLTVMTHLLSGLKWPMKEYH GNSNAPSHLPRLQSMRAVTMNVMSFLSWKLGLWPISFTF (SEQ ID NO:862),

IKFRNKQSTIFPRFTWELHSIGLVFSIVFMG (SEQ ID NO:863), SSIQVQSN
PMENHSTGILIKVMEIPRAKM (SEQ ID NO:864), and/or LGVRKVFMANHTLV
KPPFWWIPTNRISFISPIP (SEQ ID NO:865). Polynucleotides encoding these
polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed
cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to
this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed primarily in testes, rhabdomyosarcoma, infant brain and
to a lesser extent in some tumors and highly vascularized tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, tumorigenesis, abnormal angiogenesis, reproductive, vascular, and/or
neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification
of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
particularly of the tumor tissues or vascular tissues, expression of this gene at
significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
types (e.g., muscle, neural, developmental, vascular, reproductive, testicular, and
cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid,
amniotic fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell
sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
343 as residues: Arg-46 to Trp-54, Pro-60 to Ile-69, Asn-116 to Ala-122, Arg-147 to
Lys-153, Ser-158 to Glu-170, Ile-399 to Ser-405, Pro-486 to Met-499, Pro-502 to
Asp-508.

The tissue distribution in infant brain indicates that the protein product of this
gene is useful for a range of disease states including treatment of tumor or vascular
disorders and the treatment of neurological disorders such as Alzheimers Disease,
Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia,paranoia,
obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. Moreover, expression within
vascular tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful in the treatment
and/or detection of a variety of vascular conditions, which include but are not limited to
emphysema, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, microvascular disease, stroke or aneurysm.
Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor
marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:105 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2052 of SEQ ID NO:105, b is an integer of 15 to 2066, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:105, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 96

The translation product of this gene is homologous to the *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin (CPE) receptor gene product and shares sequence homology with a human ORF specific to prostate and a glycoprotein specific to oligodendrocytes, both of which are tissue specific proteins. See e.g., Katahira et al. *J Cell Biol.* 136(6):1239-1247 (1997). PMID: 9087440; UI: 97242441. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TM ASMG LQV (SEQ ID NO:866), KSWMLWAVQDTGTITIRPANRNTTPATIMVLALALSS SRQLVHLPPTTDSSTPRAATMMLMMTRARA ACRSCGSASSESYTLHCIWPVLC TTQFIHRPSQMVCEVTMLLPMKAVTRHMGSAQHSMTASQPRTASAMP ITCSP MEAIVQRPRELRTWKAEGIRLWGP (SEQ ID NO:867), LQVMGIALAVLGWL AVMLCCALPMWRVT (SEQ ID NO:868), SNIVTSQTIWEGGLWMNCVVQST (SEQ ID NO:869), QMQCKVYDSLLALPQDLQ (SEQ ID NO:870), KCTNCLEDESAKAK TMIV (SEQ ID NO:871), GVVFLLAGLMVIVPVSMTAHNIIQDFYNPLVA (SEQ ID NO:872), and/or CCNCPPTDKPY (SEQ ID NO:873). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in pancreas tumor and ulcerative colitis, and to a lesser extent in several tumors and normal tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic, gastrointestinal, or proliferative disorders, such as pancreatic

disorders, ulcerative colitis, tumors and food poisoning. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the digestive system or tumorigenic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., metabolic, gastrointestinal, pancreatic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 344 as residues: Gly-147 to Met-152, Cys-177 to Lys-188.

The tissue distribution in pancrease, combined with the homology to a prostate and oligodendrocyte-specific protein, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a marker for the diagnosis or treatment of disorders in pancrease, ulcerative colitis, and tumors. Furthermore, identity to the human receptor for *Clostridium perfringens* enterotoxin indicates that the soluble portion of this receptor could be used in the treatment of food poisoning associated with *Clostridia perfringens* by blocking the activity of the *perfringens* enterotoxin. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:106 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1691 of SEQ ID NO:106, b is an integer of 15 to 1705, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:106, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 97

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an ATPase from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* which is thought to be important in metabolism (See Genbank Accession No. g1181253). In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PFTALAGSEIFSLE (SEQ ID NO:874), SKTEALTQAFR (SEQ ID NO:875), VVHTVSLHEIDVINSRTQGFLALF (SEQ ID NO:876), PGVLFIDEVHMLDIE (SEQ ID NO:877), AGIRQRFSARLWQLV SIMATVTATTKVPEIRDVTRIERIGAHSHIRGLGLDDALEPRQASQGMVGQLAAR RAAGVVLEMIREGKIAGRAVLIAGQPGTGKTAIAMGMAQALGPDTPFTAIAGSE IFSLEMSKTEALTQAF RRSIGVRIKEETEEIEGEVVEIQIDRPATGTGSKVGKLT KTTEMETIYDLGTKMIXSLTKDKVQAGDVI TIDKATGKISKLGRSFTRARELRR YGLPDQVRAVPRWGAPETQGGGAHRVPARRRHQLSHPLPGALLR (SEQ ID NO:878), SPSTRRRARSPSWAAPSHAPANYDAMGSQTKFVQCPDGEL QKRKE VVHTVSLHEIDVINSRTQGFLALFSG DTGEIKSEVREQINAKVAEWREEGKAEI IPGVLFIDEVHMLDIESFSFLNRALES DMAPVQQVYGDAVRALVAGAPDSRDAT VGGLVPNSCSPGDPLVLERPPPRWXS (SEQ ID NO:879), WIPRAAGIRH EAT NRGITRIRGTSYQSPHGIPIDLLDRRHVTLQGPVEEGEALDVQHV DLVDEQH SRDDLRLALLAPLSHLGIDLLTDF (SEQ ID NO:880), YDAMGSQTKFVQCPDG ELQKRKEVVHTVSL (SEQ ID NO:881), KAEIIPGVLFIDEVHMLDIESFSFLNRALES (SEQ ID NO:882), and/or EATNRGITRIRGTSYQSPHGIPIDLLDR (SEQ ID NO:883). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in testes and several hematopoietic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, immune, or hematopoietic disorders, particularly male infertility and leukemia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, immune, hematopoietic, testicular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in testes and hematopoietic cells, combined with the homology to ATPases, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a marker for the diagnosis and treatment of leukemia and other hematopoietic disorders. The protein may also show utility as a contraceptive, or for the treatment and/or detection of aberrant testicular function. The secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Typical of these are cytokine, cell proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines; immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy); regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anaemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for treating wounds); stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors); hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating haemophilia, cardiac infarction etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behaviour. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:107 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1153 of SEQ ID NO:107, b is an integer of 15 to 1167, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:107, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 98

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:
 MRSARPSLGCLPSWAFSQALNI (SEQ ID NO:884), LLGLKGLAPAEISAVCEGN
 5 FN (SEQ ID NO:885), VAHGLAWSYYIGYLRILPELQARIR (SEQ ID NO:886), TY
 NQHYNLLRGAVSQRC (SEQ ID NO:887), ILLPLDCGVDPNLS MADPNIRFLD
 KLPQQTGDRAGIKDRVYSN (SEQ ID NO:888), SIYELLENGQRAGTCVLEYATP
 LQTLFAMSQYSQAGFSGEDRLEQ (SEQ ID NO:889), AKLFCRTLEDILADAPES
 QNNCRLIA YQEPADDSSFSLSQEVLRLRQEEKEE VTVGSLKTS AVPSTSTMSQ
 10 EPELLISGMEKPLPLRTDFS (SEQ ID NO:890), LRLHSEKLPLA ARSAGPSLLV
 IIQSSQCP GRRYRGSYWRTVRACLGCPLRRGALLLSIYFYY SLPNAVGGP
 FTW (SEQ ID NO:892), VWLTPTFASWINCPSRPVTVLASRIGFTATASMSFWRT
 GSGRAPVSWSTPPPCRLCLPCHNTVKLALAGR IGLSRPNSSAGHLRTSWQMP
 LSLRTTAASLPTRNLQMTAASRCPRRFSGTCGRRKRKRLLWAA (SEQ ID
 15 NO:893), GVCQVSFMGPSRPTPHPSPLPLPGDAELSQWYQQ APSPSGSWSCSII
 GEPQQKNGEEEEAEFGVLNPPAPTLQHQCGLSCRATLA (SEQ ID NO:894),
 and/or LLGLKGLAPAEISAVCEKGNFNVAHGLAWSYYIGYLRILPEL (SEQ ID
 NO:891). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the
 invention.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in prostate BPH, and to a lesser extent, in bone marrow.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 25 not limited to, reproductive, hematopoietic, or immune disorders, particularly benign prostatic hypertrophy, prostate cancer, or leukemia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male urinary system, expression of this
 30 gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, hematopoietic, immune, prostatic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
 35 expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 346 as residues: Ile-60 to Asn-69, Leu-106 to Asp-112, Glu-130 to Gly-136, Phe-160 to Glu-167, Pro-184 to Cys-190, Glu-197 to Ser-202, Arg-215 to Glu-221, Thr-237 to Pro-242.

5 The tissue distribution in prostate tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis or treatment of reproductive disorders, such as benign prostatic hypertrophy or prostate cancer. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are
10 important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have
15 commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
20 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:108 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
25 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1893 of SEQ ID NO:108, b is an integer of 15 to 1907, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:108, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 99

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
15. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
35 linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

This gene is expressed primarily in salivary gland.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic disorders, particularly of the salivary gland. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of glandular tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. salivary gland, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, chyme, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in salivary glands indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or detection of disorders of or injuries to the salivary gland or other glandular tissue. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:109 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 597 of SEQ ID NO:109, b is an integer of 15 to 611, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:109, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 100

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a C.elegans gene. Based upon its degree of conservation, an important cellular function can be attributed to this protein. When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells through the JAK-

STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: DPRVRLNSLTCKHIFISLTQ (SEQ ID NO:902), TMKLLKLRRNIVK LSLYRHFTN (SEQ ID NO:895), TLILAVAASIVFIWTTMKFRI (SEQ ID NO:896), VTCQSDWRELWVDDAIWRLLF SMILFVI (SEQ ID NO:897), MVLWRPSANNQ RFAFSPLSEEEEEDEQ (SEQ ID NO:898), MVLWRPSANNQRFAFSPLSEEEEE DEQ (SEQ ID NO:899), KEPMLKESFEGMKMRSTKQEPNGNSKVNKAQEDDL (SEQ ID NO:900), NAFGRHSTAVK (SEQ ID NO:903), ESCLLCGISEYPIQRXIC PGCDFPCRXA FSSSETLTGS NPGHHSQSGIWHRQATPGVTLHKV VVAXALYL LFSGMEGVLRVTGAQTDLASLAFIPLAFLDTALCWWIF ISLTQTMKLLKLRRN IVKLSLYRHFTNTLILAVAASIVFIWTTMKFRI VTCQSDWRELWVDDAIWRLLF SMILFVIMVLWRPSANNQRFAFSPLSEEEEEDEQ KEPMLKESFEGMKMRSTKQ EPNGNSKVNKAQEDDLK WVEENV PSSVTDVALPALLDSDEERMITHFERSKM E (SEQ ID NO:904), and/or KWVEENV PSSVTDVALPALLDSDEERM ITHFERSK ME (SEQ ID NO:901). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 15. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

This gene is expressed primarily in thyroid, and to a lesser extent, in osteoclastoma, kidney medulla, and lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endocrine disorders, particularly thyroid dysfunction or cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., endocrine, skeletal, urogenital, renal, pulmonary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, pulmonary surfactant or sputum, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative

to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 348 as residues: Lys-107 to Leu-124, Glu-150 to Thr-159, Pro-173 to Asp-179, Ser-192 to Ser-201.

The tissue distribution in thyroid, combined with the detected GAS biological activity, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid dysfunction or cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:110 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2618 of SEQ ID NO:110, b is an integer of 15 to 2632, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:110, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 101

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 16. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 16. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: YEPMDFXMALIYD (SEQ ID NO:905), IRHELTVLRDT RPACA (SEQ ID NO:906), and/or MDFXMALIYD (SEQ ID NO:907).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney cortex, and to a lesser extent, in adult brain, corpus colosum, hippocampus, and frontal cortex.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological disorders, kidney disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes

for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system and renal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. kidney, brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in adult brain, corpus colosum, hippocampus, and frontal cortex indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treatment or diagnosis of neurological disorders, such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Furthermore, The tissue distribution in kidney indicates that this gene or gene product could be used in the treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:111 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2235 of SEQ ID NO:111, b is an integer of 15 to 2249, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:111, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 102

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with F15C11.2 of *C. elegans* which is of unknown function. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: MQEMMRNQDRALSNLESIPGGYNA (SEQ ID NO:908), LRRMYTDIQEPMLSAAQEQFGGNPF (SEQ ID NO:909), ASLVSNSTSS GEGSQPSRTENRDPLPNPWAPQT (SEQ ID NO:910), SQSSSASSGTASTVGG TTGSTASGTSGQSTTAPNLVPGVGASMFNTPGMQSLLQQITENPQLMQNMLSA PY (SEQ ID NO:911), MRSMMQSLSQNPDLAAQMMLNNPLFAGNPQLQEOMR QQLPTFLQQ (SEQ ID NO:912), MQNPDTLSAMSNPRAMQALLQIQQLQTLAT EAPGLIPGFTPGLGALGSTGGSSGTNGSNATPSENTSPTAGT (SEQ ID NO:913), TEPGHQQFIQQMLQALAGVNPQLQNPEVRFQQQLEQLSAMGFLNREANLQALI ATGGDINAAIERLLGSQPS (SEQ ID NO:914), RNPAMMQEMMRNQDRALS NLESIPGGYNALRRMYTDIQEPMLSAA (SEQ ID NO:915), GNPFAVLSTSS (SEQ ID NO:916), ENRDPLPNPWA (SEQ ID NO:917), GKILKDQDTLSQHGHD (SEQ ID NO:918), GLTVHLVIKTQNRP (SEQ ID NO:919), SELQSQMQRQLLSNP EMM (SEQ ID NO:920), PEISHMLNNPDIMR (SEQ ID NO:921), and/or RQLIMANPQMQLIQRNP (SEQ ID NO:922). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, breast cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of tumor systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. breast, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in breast indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treatment and diagnosis of some types of breast cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker, and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:112 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2184 of SEQ ID NO:112, b is an integer of 15 to 2198, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:112, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 103

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with secreted serine proteases and lysozyme C precursor, which is thought to be important in bacteriolytic function. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: NLCHVDCQDLLNP NLLAGIHCAKRIVS (SEQ ID NO:923), LDGFE GYSLSDWLCLAFVESKFN (SEQ ID NO:924), NENADGSFDYGLFQINSHYWCN (SEQ ID NO:925), NLCHVDCQDLLNP NLLAGIHCAKRIVS (SEQ ID NO:926), and/or EPSALSCTSSPPR (SEQ ID NO:927). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, infection, immune system disorders, reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. testes, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 351 as residues: Ile-62 to Phe-70, Asn-78 to Asn-84.

The tissue distribution in testes, combined with the homology to lysozyme C precursor indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for boosting the monocyte-macrophage system, and for enhancing the activity of immunoagents. Alternatively, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that may be expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product may be expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:113 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1029 of SEQ ID NO:113, b is an integer of 15 to 1043, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:113, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 104**

This gene is expressed primarily in apoptotic T-cell, and to a lesser extent in CD34(+) cells..

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to

these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treatment and diagnosis of some immune disorders. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, 15 the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product 20 may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. 25

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:114 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the 30 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 689 of SEQ ID NO:114, b is an integer of 15 to 703, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in 35 SEQ ID NO:114, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 105

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with ARI
 5 protein of Drosophila (See Genbank Accession 2058299; EMBL: locus DMARIADNE,
 accession X98309), which is thought to be important in axonal path-finding in the
 central nervous system. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention
 comprise the sequence IREVNEVIQNPAT (SEQ ID NO:928), ITRILLSHFNWDKE
 KLMERYFDGNLEK LFA (SEQ ID NO:929), NTRSSAQDMPQCICYLNYPNSYF
 10 (SEQ ID NO:930), TGL ECGHKFCMQCWSEYLTTKIMEEGMGQTISCPAHG
 (SEQ ID NO:936), CDILV DDNTVMRLITDSKVKLKYQHLITNSFVECNRLWK
 CPAPDCHHVVKVQYPDAKPV (SEQ ID NO:931), CDILVDDNTVMRLITDSKV
 LKYQHLITNSFVEC NR LLKWCPAPDCHHVVKV (SEQ ID NO:932), GCNHMV
 CRNQNKAEFCWVCLG PWEPHGSAWYNCNRYNEDDAKAARDAQERSRAA
 15 LQRYL (SEQ ID NO:933), FYCNRYMNHMQSLRFEHKLYAQVKQKMEEMQQHN
 MSWIEVQFLKKAVDVLCQCRATLMYT (SEQ ID NO:934), and/or YVFAFYLLKN
 NQSIIFENNQADLENATE VLSGYLERDISQDSLQDIKQKVQDKYRYCESR (SEQ
 ID NO:935) Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the
 invention.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in adult brain, and to a lesser extent in testes,
 endometrial tumor, melanocytes, and infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 25 not limited to, diseases or injuries involving axonal path development. Similarly,
 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
 number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous
 system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely
 30 detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, testes, cancerous and wounded
 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue
 or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

35 The tissue distribution in adult brain, combined with the homology to ARI
 protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of
 disease states or injuries involving axonal path development, including

neurodegenerative diseases and nerve injury, such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:115 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3670 of SEQ ID NO:115, b is an integer of 15 to 3684, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:115, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 106

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with cytochrome b561 [Sus scrofa] which is thought to be an integral membrane protein of neuroendocrine storage vesicles of neurotransmitters and peptide hormones. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in frontal cortex, and to a lesser extent in rhabdomyosarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above

tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 354 as residues: Ser-18 to Pro-24.

The tissue distribution in frontal cortex, combined with the homology to cytochrome b561 [*Sus scrofa*] indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of neurological disorders. This gene may also be important in the regulation of some types of cancers. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the brain and nervous system. Elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:116 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1951 of SEQ ID NO:116, b is an integer of 15 to 1965, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:116, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 107

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: MWGYLFVDAAWNFLGCLICGW (SEQ ID NO:937), MHFISSGNVSAIRSSILLR

XSLSYLGNCLRVSAIFVYFLLFLLLS (SEQ ID NO:938), and/or MDQALRGSPSE GFSTDPSPPQVGRQIPSFPPWRRLVLPKASGCFLEREWLVCVFKLRTRPGAEA HAYNSSILGGRGKGIT (SEQ ID NO:939). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in pancreas tumor, and to a lesser extent in cerebellum.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, pancreatic tumors. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. pancreas, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 355 as residues: Pro-22 to Phe-33.

The tissue distribution in pancreas tumors indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic tumors, and/or tumors of metabolic tissues and cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:117 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 489 of SEQ ID NO:117, b is an integer of 15 to 503, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:117, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 108

5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 17. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 17. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:
MLPALASCCHFSPPEQAARLKKLQEQEKQQKVEFRKRMEKEVSDFIQDSGQIK
10 KKFQPMNKIERSILHDVVEVAGLTSFSFGEDDDCRYVMIFKKEFAPSDEELDSY
RRGEEWDPQKAEEKRNXXKELAQRQ (SEQ ID NO:940), EEEAAQQGPVVV
SPASDYKDKYSHLIGKGAAKDAAHMLQANKTYGCXPVANKRDTRSIEEAMNE
IRAKKRLRQSGE (SEQ ID NO:941), PPRPAQLPLTPGAGQGAGRDKAAAIRA
HPGAPPLNLLP (SEQ ID NO:942), AVPQAGGKQVFDLSPLELGYVRGMCVCV
15 (SEQ ID NO:943) and/or MLPALASCCHFSPPEQAARLKKLQEQEKQQK VEFRK
RMEKEVSDFIQDSGQIKKKFQPMNKIERSILHDVVEVAGLTSFSFGEDDDCRYV
MIFKKEFAPSDEELDSYRRGEEWDPQKAEEKRNXXKELAQRQEEAAQQGPVVV
SPASDYKDKYSHLIGKGAAKDAAHMLQANKTYGCXPVANKRDTRSIEEAMNE
IRAKKRLRQSGE (SEQ ID NO:944). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides
20 are also encompassed by the invention. The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with FSA-1, which may play a role as a structural protein component of the acrosome. The mammalian spermatozoon undergoes continuous modifications during spermatogenesis, maturation in the epididymis, and capacitation in the female reproductive tract. Only the capacitated spermatozoa are capable of binding
25 the zona-intact egg and undergoing the acrosome reaction. The fertilization process is a net result of multiple molecular events which enable ejaculated spermatozoa to recognize and bind to the egg's extracellular coat, the zona pellucida (ZP). Sperm-egg interaction is a species-specific event which is initiated by the recognition and binding of complementary molecule(s) present on sperm plasma membrane (receptor) and the
30 surface of the ZP (ligand). This is a carbohydrate-mediated event which initiates a signal transduction cascade resulting in the exocytosis of acrosomal contents. This step is believed to be a prerequisite which enables the acrosome reacted spermatozoa to penetrate the ZP and fertilize the egg. Recently, another group published this gene, calling it sperm acrosomal protein [Homo sapiens] (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95
35 (14), 8175-8180 (1998)).

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal kidney and sperm.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, male reproductive disorders, especially involving acrosomal disfunction.

5 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. sperm, cancerous and
10 wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
15 356 as residues: Met-12 to Gln-30, Lys-35 to Val-46, Arg-49 to Val-56, Gln-61 to Glu-77, Gly-96 to Cys-101, Glu-110 to Lys-139, Leu-141 to Gln-151, Ser-161 to Tyr-167, Asn-196 to Ile-203, Arg-211 to Ser-227.

The tissue distribution in sperm, combined with the homology to FSA-1 and the Homo sapiens sperm acrosomal protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is
20 useful for the treatment of infertility due to acrosomal disfunction of sperm. Protein may also be useful as a contraceptive either alone, or in combination with other therapies. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
25 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:118 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
30 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1057 of SEQ ID NO:118, b is an integer of 15 to 1071, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:118, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 109

This gene is expressed primarily in pituitary tissue, and to a lesser extent in epididymus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, male reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. epididymus, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 357 as residues: Met-1 to Trp-6.

Because the gene is found in both pituitary and epididymus, this indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of male reproductive disorders. This may involve a secreted peptide produced in the pituitary targeting the epididymus. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:119 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1087 of SEQ ID NO:119, b is an integer of 15 to 1101, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:119, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 110

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:LLCPVLNSGXSWNFPHPQSQPEYSFHGFHSTRLWI (SEQ ID NO:945),
 5 and/or PSTPWFLFLLGLTCPFSTSHPRWDSIPP (SEQ ID NO:946). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in resting T-cells. .

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, T-cell disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 15 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
 20 disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of certain immune disorders, especially those involving T-cells. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a
 25 usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such
 30 as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune
 35 surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:120 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 268 of SEQ ID NO:120, b is an integer of 15 to 282, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:120, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 111

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 10. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 10.

This gene is expressed primarily in cerebellum and whole brain, and to a lesser extent in infant brain and fetal kidney.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 359 as residues: Asp-48 to Gly-55.

The tissue distribution in cerebellum and whole brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders, such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette

Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:121 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2621 of SEQ ID NO:121, b is an integer of 15 to 2635, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:121, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 112

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with yeast mitochondrial ribosomal protein, which is homologous to ribosomal protein s15 of E.coli, which is thought to be important in the early assembly of ribosomes (See Genbank Accession No. M38016). The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed primarily in developmental tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, development of cancers and tumors in addition to healing wounds. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and developmental systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.

developmental, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in developmental tissues, combined with the homology to ribosomal protein s15 of *E. coli* indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases related to the assembly of ribosomes in the mitochondria, which is important in the translation of RNA into protein. Therefore, this indicates that the protein product of this gene is also useful for the diagnosis and intervention of multiple tumors, as well as in healing wounds, which are thought to be under similar regulation as developmental tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein have utility as tumor markers, in addition to immunotherapy targets, for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:122 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 980 of SEQ ID NO:122, b is an integer of 15 to 994, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:122, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 113

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human poliovirus receptor precursors which are thought to be important in viral binding and uptake. The translation product of this gene also shares homology with a mouse member of the immunosuperfamily, which is thought to be important in proper immune function (GENBANK: accession AF061260). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

ELISISINVALADEGEYTCISFTMPVRTAKSLVTVLGIPQKPIITGYKSSLREKDT
AT LNCQSSGSKPAARLTWRKGDQELHGEPTRIQUEDPNGKTFTVSSSVTF
QVTREDDGASIVCSVNHESLKGADRSTSQRIEVLYTPTAMIRPDPPHPREGQ

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KLLHCEGRGNPVPQQYL WEKEGSPPLKMTQESALIFPFLNKSDSGT
 YGCTATSNMGSYKAYYTLNVND (SEQ ID NO:947), ELSISISNVALADEGEY
 TCSIFTMPVRTAKSLVTVLGIPQKPIITGYKSSLREKDTATLNCQSS (SEQ ID
 NO:948), CQSSGSKPAARLTWRKGDQELHGEPTRIQEDPNGKTFTVSSSV
 5 TFQVTREDDGASIVCSVNHESL (SEQ ID NO:949), HESLKGADRSTSQRIEV
 LYTPAMIRPDPPHPREGQKLLHCEGRGNPVPQQYLWEKE (SEQ ID NO:950),
 WEKEGSPPLKMTQESALIFPFLNKSDSGTYGCTATSNMGSYKAYYTLNVND
 (SEQ ID NO:951), PSPVPSSSSTYHAIIGGIVAFIVFLLIMLIFLGHY (SEQ ID
 NO:952), and/or LIRHKGTYLTHEAKGSDDAPDADTAIINAEGG QSGGDDKK
 10 EYFI (SEQ ID NO:953). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these
 polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on
 chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a
 marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed almost exclusively in human brain tissue.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, susceptibility to viral disease and diseases of the CNS, especially cancers
 of that system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
 20 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of
 the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower
 levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous
 and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial
 25 fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level
 in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 361 as residues: Leu-26 to Asp-37, Lys-53 to Ser-59.

30 The tissue distribution in brain, combined with the homology to poliovirus
 receptor precursors indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the
 treatment and prevention of diseases that involve the binding and uptake of virus
 particles for infection. It is also helpful in genetic therapy where the goal is to insert
 foreign DNA into infected cells. With the help of this protein, the binding and uptake of
 35 this foreign DNA might be aided. In addition, it is expected that over expression of this
 gene will indicate abnormalities involving the CNS, particularly cancers of that system.

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Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:123 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1528 of SEQ ID NO:123, b is an integer of 15 to 1542, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:123, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 114

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with YO87_CAEL hypothetical 28.5 KD protein ZK1236.7 in chromosome III of *Caenorhabditis elegans* in addition to alpha-1 collagen type III (See Genbank Accession No. gil537432). One embodiment for this gene is the polypeptide fragment(s) comprising the following amino acid sequence:

VPELPDRVHQLHQA VQGCGALGRPGFPGGPTHSGHHKSHPGPAGGDYNRCR
PGQVH LHNPRGTGRRGQLHPTAGPGVHRRACPSQQLPHRLGPGVPCP SPS
LTPVLPSWTQSWCG LPGYTSSS (SEQ ID NO:954), VHQLHQA VQGCGALGRPGF
PGGP (SEQ ID NO:955), PTHSGHHKSHPGPAGGDYNRCRPGQVHLHN
PRGTGRRGQLH (SEQ ID NO:956), and/or LHPTAGPGVHRRACPSQQLPHRLG
PGVPCPSLTPVLPSWTQSWCGLPGYTSSS (SEQ ID NO:957). An additional
embodiment is the polynucleotide fragment(s) encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain cells, and to a lesser extent in activated B and T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegeneration and immunological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neural and immune systems,

expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 362 as residues: Glu-34 to Glu-39, Gly-51 to Ser-72, Ala-88 to Glu-93, Gln-100 to Val-105.

The tissue distribution in brain cells, combined with the homology to YO87_CAEEL hypothetical 28.5 KD protein ZK1236.7 in chromosome III of *Caenorhabditis elegans* as well as to a conserved alpha-1 collagen type III protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioral disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorders. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:124 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1376 of SEQ ID NO:124, b is an integer of 15 to 1390, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:124, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 115

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with alpha 3 type IX collagen, which is thought to be important in hyaline cartilage formation via its

ability to uptake inorganic sulfate by cells (See Genbank Accession No. gil975657). One embodiment of this gene is the polypeptide fragment comprising the following amino acid sequence:

SLRRPRSAAXQTLTTLSSVSSASSALPGSREPCDPRAPPPRSGSAASCCSCC
 5 CSCPRR RAPLRSPRGSKRRIRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAVPGRDGS PGAN
 GIPGTPGIPGRDGFKEGKEGCLRESF EESWTPNYKQCSWSSLNYGIDLGKIA
 ECTFTKMRSNSALRVLFSGSLRLKCRNACCQRWYFTFNGAEC SG PLPIEAIYL
 DQGSPERMNSTINIHR TSSVEGLCEGIGAGLVDVAIWVGTCSDYPKGDASTGWN
 SVSR III EELPK (SEQ ID NO:958), SLRRPRSAAXQTLTTLSSVSSASSALPGSR
 10 EPCDPRAPPPRSGSAASCCSCC CSCPRR (SEQ ID NO:959), RAPLRSPRG
 SKRRIRQREVVDLYNGMCLQGPAVPGRDGSPGANGIPGTPGI (SEQ ID
 NO:960), TPGIPGRDGFKEGKEGCLRESFEESWTPNYKQCSWSSLN
 YGIDLGKIAECTF (SEQ ID NO:961), FTKMRSNSALRVLFSGSLRLKCRNACCQ
 RWYFTFNGAEC SGPLPIEAIYLDQGSPERMNSTINIHR (SEQ ID NO:962), and/or
 15 RTSSVEGLCEGIGAGLVDVAIWVGTCSDYPKGDASTGWNSVSR III EELPK (SEQ
 ID NO:963). An additional embodiment are the polynucleotide fragments encoding
 these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in smooth muscle, and to a lesser extent in synovial tissue.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis,
 25 Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid and autoimmune disorders . Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may
 30 be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. muscle, synovial tissues, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
 35 disorder.

The tissue distribution in smooth muscle, and homology to alpha 3 type IX collagen indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and

diagnosis of diseases associated with the mutation in this gene which leads to the many different types of chondrodysplasias. By the use of this product, the abnormal growth and development of bones of the limbs and spine could be detected or treated in utero, since the protein or muteins thereof could affect epithelial cells early in development, and later the chondrocytes of the developing craniofacial structure. In addition, the expression of this gene product in synovium would suggest a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis as well as disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Moreover, the expression within smooth muscle indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to, atherosclerosis, embolism, stroke, aneurysm, or microvascular disease. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:125 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1274 of SEQ ID NO:125, b is an integer of 15 to 1288, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:125, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 116

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with retrovirus-related reverse transcriptase, which is thought to be important in viral replication. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

TKKENC RPASLMNIDTKILNKILMNQ (SEQ ID NO:964). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding this polypeptide fragment (See Genbank Accession No. pirlA25313IGNHUL1).

This gene is expressed primarily in human meningioma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, retroviral diseases such as AIDS, and possibly certain cancers due to transactivation of latent cell division genes. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. meningioma, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human meningioma, combined with the homology to a retrovirus-related reverse transcriptase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of diseases and conditions associated with retroviral infection, since a functional reverse transcriptase (RT) or RT-like molecule is an integral component of the retroviral life cycle. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:126 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1503 of SEQ ID NO:126, b is an integer of 15 to 1517, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:126, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 117

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an unknown gene from *C. elegans*, as well as weak homolog with mammalian metaxin, a gene contiguous to both thrombospondin 3 and glucocerebrosidase, and is known to be required for embryonic development. Recently another group gened and sequenced this gene from humans, naming it metaxin 2. It is thought that metaxin 1 and metaxin 2 interact, and are associated with the mammalian mitochondrial outer membrane (See Genbank Accession No. AF053551). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MCNLPIKVVCRAAEYMSPSGKVPXXHVGNGVVSELGPIVQFVKAKGHSLS
GLEEVQKA EMKAYMELVNNMLLTAELYLQWCDEATVGXITHXRYGSPYPWP
LXHILAYQKQWEVKRKXKAIGWGKCTL DQVLEDVDQCCQALSQRLGTQPYFF
NKQPTELDALVFGHLYTILTTQLTNDELSEKVKNYSNLLAFCRRI EQHYFED
RGKGRLS (SEQ ID NO:965), MCNLPIKVVCRAAEYMSPSGKVPXXHVGNGV
VSELGPIVQFVK (SEQ ID NO:966), FVKAKGHSLSDGLEEVQKAEMKAYMELV
NNMLLTAELYLQWCDE (SEQ ID NO:967), LQWCDEATVGXITHXRYGSPYPWP
LXHILAYQKQWEVKRKXKAIGWGKCTL (SEQ ID NO:968), DQVLEDVDQCCQ
ALSQRLGTQPYFFNKQPTELDALVFGHLYTI (SEQ ID NO:969), and/or LTTQL
TNDELSEKVKNYSNLLAFCRRIEQHYFEDRGKGRLS (SEQ ID NO:970). Also
preferred are the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No. gil1326108). The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissues, and to a lesser extent in hematopoietic cells and tissues, including spleen, monocytes, and T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer; lymphoproliferative disorders; inflammation; chondrosarcoma, and Gaucher disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and embryonic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, fetal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,

lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution in fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Moreover, this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division. Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and survival of hematopoietic cell
10 lineages. Thus, this gene may be useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

15 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:127 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
20 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1059 of SEQ ID NO:127, b is an integer of 15 to 1073, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:127, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 118

30 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with reverse transcriptase, which is important in the synthesis of a cDNA chain from an RNA molecule, and is a method whereby the infecting RNA chains of retroviruses are transcribed into their DNA complements. Specific embodiments for this gene are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequences:
MXXNXNSHITFTLVNGLNAPNERHRLANWIQSQDQVCCIQETHLTGRDTHRL
35 KIKGWRKIYQANGKQKK (SEQ ID NO:971), FTLNVNGLNAPNERHRLAN
WIQSQDQVC (SEQ ID NO:972), THLTGRDTHRLKIKGWR (SEQ ID NO:973),
and/or GWRKIYQANGKQKK (SEQ ID NO:974). Additional embodiments are the

polynucleotide fragments comprising polynucleotides encoding these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No. gil2072964).

This gene is expressed primarily in skin, and to a lesser extent in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers; hematopoietic disorders; inflammation; disorders of immune surveillance. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
 10 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the epidermis and/or hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. skin, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken
 15 from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in skin, combined with the homology to a reverse transcriptase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for cancer therapy,
 20 particularly of the integumentary system. Expression in the skin also indicates that this gene is useful in wound healing and fibrosis. Expression by neutrophils also indicates that this gene product plays a role in inflammation and the control of immune surveillance (i.e., recognition of viral pathogens). Reverse transcriptase family members are also useful in the detection and treatment of AIDS. Protein, as well as,
 25 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:128 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 30 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 286 of SEQ ID NO:128, b is an integer of 15
 35 to 300, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:128, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 119

5 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with reverse transcriptase, which is important in the synthesis of a cDNA copy of an RNA molecule, and is a method whereby a retrovirus reverse-transcribes its genome into an inheritable DNA copy.

 This gene is expressed primarily in the frontal cortex of brain.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer and neurodegenerative disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
15 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS and peripheral nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
20 tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 The tissue distribution in the frontal cortex, combined with the homology to a reverse transcriptase suggest that this gene is useful in the treatment of cancer and
25 AIDS, particularly of the neural system. The expression in brain indicates that it plays a role in neurodegenerative disorders and in neural degeneration. Furthermore, elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning
30 and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
35 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:129 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the

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scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1261 of SEQ ID NO:129, b is an integer of 15 to 1275, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:129, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 120

The translation product of this gene shares homology to a hypothetical protein in *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (See Genbank Accession No. 2281980). One embodiment of this gene is the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence: IYHLHSWIFFHFKRAFCMCFITM KVIHAHCSKLRKCXNAQIS VFCTTLTASYPT (SEQ ID NO:975), IYHLHSWIFFHFKRAFCMCFITM (SEQ ID NO:976), and/or KVIHAHCSKLRKCXNAQISVFCTTLTASYPT (SEQ ID NO:977). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 18. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 18.

This gene is expressed primarily in adult hypothalamus and to a lesser extent in infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders; endocrine function; and vertigo. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, CNS and peripheral nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in adult hypothalamus and infant brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of

neurodegenerative disorders; diagnosis of tumors of a brain or neuronal origin; treatments involving hormonal control of the entire body and of homeostasis, behavioral disorders, such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:130 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 458 of SEQ ID NO:130, b is an integer of 15 to 472, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:130, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 121

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the human IRLB protein which is thought to be important in binding to a c-myc promoter element and thus regulating its transcription (See Genbank Accession No. gi33969). The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1. One embodiment of this gene is the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

WNLLWYFQRLRLPSILPGLVLASCDGPSXSQAPSPWLTPDPASVQVRLLWDVL
TPDPN (SEQ ID NO:978), QRGYREILFLTMAALGKDHVDIVAFDKKYKSAF
NKLASSMGKEELRHRRAQMP (SEQ ID NO:979), and/or WNLLWYFQRLRLP
SILPGLVLAS (SEQ ID NO:980). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain and breast, and to a lesser extent in a variety of hematopoietic tissues and cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer of the brain and breast; lympho-proliferative disorders; neurodegenerative diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS, breast, and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, breast, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of cancer of the brain, breast, and hematopoietic system. In addition, it is useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, as well as disorders of the hematopoietic system, including defects in immune competency and inflammation. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:131 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1936 of SEQ ID NO:131, b is an integer of 15 to 1950, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:131, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 122

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an ATP synthase, a key component of the proton channel that is thought to be important in the translocation of protons across the membrane.

This gene is expressed primarily in T-cell lymphoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, T cell lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cell lymphoma, combined with the homology to an ATP synthase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of defects in proton transport, homeostasis, and metabolism, as well as the diagnosis and treatment of lymphoma. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:132 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 976 of SEQ ID NO:132, b is an integer of 15 to 990, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:132, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 123

5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 15. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in a variety of fetal tissues, including fetal liver, lung, and spleen, and to a lesser extent in a variety of blood cells, including eosinophils and T cells.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer (abnormal cell proliferation); T cell lymphomas; and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the fetus and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. fetal, immune, 20 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 The tissue distribution in fetal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions involving cell proliferation. Similarly, the fetal tissue expression, as well as the expression in a variety of blood cell lineages, indicates that it may play a role in either cellular proliferation, apoptosis, or cell survival. Thus it may be useful in the management and treatment of a variety of 30 cancers and malignancies. In addition, its expression in blood cells indicates that it may play additional roles in hematopoietic disorders and conditions, and could be useful in treating diseases involving autoimmunity, immune modulation, immune surveillance, and inflammation. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

35 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:133 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present

invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1706 of SEQ ID NO:133, b is an integer of 15 to 1720, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:133, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 124

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, and to a lesser extent in pineal gland and rhabdomyosarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental, endocrine, and female reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the placenta and endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. placental, endocrine, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 372 as residues: Leu-69 to Val-76.

The tissue distribution in placenta indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of developmental disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the placenta. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental function. Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or survival of the developing embryo or fetus. Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta also indicates that this gene

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product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:134 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 691 of SEQ ID NO:134, b is an integer of 15 to 705, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:134, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 125

Contact of cells with supernatant expressing the product of this gene increases the permeability of THP-1 Monocyte cells to calcium. Thus, it is likely that the product of this gene is involved in a signal transduction pathway that is initiated when the product of this gene binds a receptor on the surface of the Monocyte cell. Thus, polynucleotides and polypeptides have uses which include, but are not limited to, activating monocyte cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive, cancerous and wounded

tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution in benign prostatic hyperplasia tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of proliferative disorders of the prostate. Furthermore, the biological activity data indicates that the translation product of this gene is useful for the stimulation of certain immune system cells, such as monocytes, which may be useful for helping the body to defend against
10 infection. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:135 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
15 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 309 of SEQ ID NO:135, b is an integer of 15
20 to 323, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:135, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 126

25 This gene is expressed primarily in Raji cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
30 not limited to, inflammation and T cell autoimmune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain
35 tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene

expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in Raji cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treatment and diagnosis of inflammation and T cell autoimmune disorders.

5 Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases (such as AIDS), and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed
10 tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:136 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
15 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 568 of SEQ ID NO:136, b is an integer of 15 to 582, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in
20 SEQ ID NO:136, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 127

25 This gene is expressed primarily in apoptotic T-cells, and to a lesser extent in suppressor T cells and ulcerative colitis.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
30 not limited to, diseases involving premature apoptosis, and immunological and gastrointestinal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
35 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, gastrointestinal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken

from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 375 as residues: Asp-23 to Gly-29.

The tissue distribution in apoptotic T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of disorders involving inappropriate levels of apoptosis, especially in immune cell lineages. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases (such as AIDS), and leukemia. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:137 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1007 of SEQ ID NO:137, b is an integer of 15 to 1021, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:137, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 128

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an *C. elegans* coding region C47D12.2 of unknown function (See Genbank Accession No. gnlIPIDle348986). One embodiment for this gene is the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence: EDDGFNRSIHEVILKNITWYSERVL TEISLGSLILVVIRTIQYNMTRTRDKYLHTNCLAALANMSAQFRSLHQYAAQRI ISLFSLLSKKHNVLE QATQSLRGSLSNDVPLPDYAQDLNVIEEVIRMMLE IINSCLTNSLHHNPVLVYALLYKRDLFEQFRTHPS FQDIMQNIDLVISFFSSRL LQAGS (SEQ ID NO:981), EDDGFNRSIHEVILKNITWYSERVLTEISLGSLILVV

(SEQ ID NO:982), RTIQYNMTRTRDKYLHTNCLAALANMSAQFRSLHQYA
 AQRIISLFSLLSKKHN (SEQ ID NO:983), SCLTNSLHHNPVLVYALLYKRDLFEQ
 FRTHPSFQDIMQNIDLVISFFSSRLQAGS (SEQ ID NO:984), KKHNVLEQAT
 QSLRGSLSNDVPLPDYAQD (SEQ ID NO:985), TISNSSFISGYNAKY (SEQ ID
 5 NO:986), and/or LKVAASWELSCQWNGSWKSLSKASLRC PKTD (SEQ ID
 NO:987). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these
 polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on
 chromosome 18. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a
 marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 18.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in smooth muscle, and to a lesser extent in fetal
 liver/spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 15 not limited to, atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular and hepatic disorders. Similarly,
 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
 number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the circulatory system,
 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
 20 in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. muscle, fetal liver/spleen, cancerous and wounded
 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue
 or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 The tissue distribution in smooth muscle indicates that the protein product of
 this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of circulatory system disorders such
 as atherosclerosis, hypertension, stroke, aneurysms, embolisms, and thrombosis. In
 addition, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful
 for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma,
 30 jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the
 differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus
 indicates a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal
 deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue
 trauma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a
 35 tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

ID NO:138 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

- 5 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1763 of SEQ ID NO:138, b is an integer of 15 to 1777, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:138, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 129

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a ribosomal protein which is thought to be important in cellular metabolism, in addition to the

15 *C.elegans* protein F40F11.1 which does not have a known function at the current time (See Genbank Accession No. gnl|PIDle244552). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

- MADIQTERAYQKQPTIFQNKKRVLLGETGKEKLPRVTNKNIGLGFKDTPRRLR
 RGTYIDKKCPFTGNVSIRGRILSGVVTQDEDAEDHCHPPRLSALHPQVQPLREA
 20 PQEHVCTPVPLLQGRPDR (SEQ ID NO:988), MKMQRTIVIRRDYLHYIRKYN
 RFEKRHKNMMSVHLSPCFRDVQIGDIVTVGECRPLSKTVRFNVLKVTKAAGTKK
 QFQKF (SEQ ID NO:989), MADIQTERAYQKQPTIFQNKKRVLLGETGK (SEQ ID
 NO:990), KLPRVTNKNIGLGFKDTPRRLRGTIDKKCPFTGNVSIRGRI
 LSGVVTQDEDAEDHC (SEQ ID NO:991), HCHPPRLSALHPQVQPLREAPQ
 25 EHVCTPVPLLQGRPDR (SEQ ID NO:992), MKMQRTIVIRRDYLHYIRKYNRFEK
 RHKNMMSVHLS (SEQ ID NO:993), CFRDVQIGDIVTVGECRPLSKTVRFNVL
 KVTKAAGTKKQFQKF (SEQ ID NO:994), PRLLRGTYIDKKCPFTGNVSIRGRI
 LSGVVTQ (SEQ ID NO:995), SRGTGVQTCSCGASRSGCTCGCSADSLGG (SEQ
 ID NO:996), and/or QWSSASSSWVTTPERIRPRMDTLPVKGHFLSM (SEQ ID
 30 NO:997). Also preferred are the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide
 fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome
 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

- This gene is expressed primarily in Wilm's tumor, and to a lesser extent in
 35 thymus and stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

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biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, Kidney disorders and cancer, diseases affecting RNA translation.

Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the Wilm's tumors, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. kidney, thymus, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 377 as residues: Arg-15 to Gly-22.

The tissue distribution in Wilm's tumor, combined with the homology to a ribosomal protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diseases affecting RNA translation, in addition to proliferative disorders. Furthermore, given the tissue distribution, the translation product of this gene may be useful in treating and/or detecting Wilm's tumor or tumors of other tissues mentioned previously. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:139 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 629 of SEQ ID NO:139, b is an integer of 15 to 643, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:139, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 130

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a yeast DNA helicase, which is thought to be important in global transcriptional regulation (See Genbank Accession No. gnllPIDle243594). Preferred are the polypeptide fragments

comprising the following amino acid sequence:

IFYDSDWNPTVDQQAMDRAHRLGQTKQVTYRRLICKGTIEERILQRAKEKSEIQ
 RMVISG (SEQ ID NO:998), TRMIDLLEEYMVYRKHTYXRLDGSSKISERRDMV
 ADFQNRNDIFVLLSTRAGGLGINLTAXDTVHF (SEQ ID NO:999), IFYDSDWN
 5 PTVDQQAMDRAHRLGQTKQVTYR (SEQ ID NO:1000), VYRLICKGTIEE RIL
 QRAKEKSEIQRMVISG (SEQ ID NO:1001), TRMIDLLEEYMVYRKHTYX RLD
 GSSKISERRDM (SEQ ID NO:1002), RRDMVADFQNRNDIFVLLSTRAGGLGIN
 LTAXDTVHF (SEQ ID NO:1003), IFYDSDWNPTVDQQAMDRAHRLGQTKQ
 VTYRRLICKG (SEQ ID NO:1004), IFYDSDWNPTVDQQAMDRAHRLGQTKQ
 10 VTYRRLICKG (SEQ ID NO:1005), RLICKGTIEERILQRAKEKSEIQRMVISG
 (SEQ ID NO:1006), and/or GTRMIDLLEEYMVYRKHTYXRLDGSSKISERRDM
 VADFQNRNDIFVLLSTRAGGLGINLTAXDTVHFL (SEQ ID NO:1007). An
 additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide
 fragments.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in amygdala.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, diseases and disorders of the brain and the endocrine system. Similarly,
 20 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
 number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous
 system, endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower
 levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, endocrine,
 25 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine,
 synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual
 having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
 expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
 disorder.

30 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 378 as residues: Lys-24 to Tyr-34.

The tissue distribution in amygdala, combined with the homology to a DNA
 helicase indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diseases affecting
 RNA transcription, particularly developmental disorders and healing wounds, since the
 35 later are thought to approximate developmental transcriptional regulation. The amygdala
 processes sensory information and relays this to other areas of the brain including the
 endocrine and autonomic domains of the hypothalamus and the brain stem. Therefore,

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the translation product of this gene is also useful for the detection and/or treatment of disorders of the endocrine and/or neural systems. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

- 5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:140 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
- 10 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1206 of SEQ ID NO:140, b is an integer of 15 to 1220, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:140, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 131

- 20 This gene is expressed primarily in prostate, and to a lesser extent in amygdala and pancreatic tumors.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, prostate enlargement and gastrointestinal disorders, particularly of the
- 25 pancreas and gall bladder. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive,
- 30 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- 35 The tissue distribution in prostate indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of prostate or reproductive diseases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostate cancer. In addition, the tissue distribution in

tumors of the pancreas indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tissues where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:141 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 707 of SEQ ID NO:141, b is an integer of 15 to 721, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:141, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 132

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in adult lung, and to a lesser extent in the hypothalamus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, pulmonary diseases and neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the pulmonary and respiratory systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. lung, brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in adult lung indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary and respiratory disorders such as emphysema, pneumonia, and pulmonary edema and emboli. In addition, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:142 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1454 of SEQ ID NO:142, b is an integer of 15 to 1468, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:142, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 133

This gene is expressed primarily in human liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cirrhosis of the liver and other hepatic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the digestive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. liver, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell

sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human liver indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:143 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of $a-b$, where a is any integer between 1 to 286 of SEQ ID NO:143, b is an integer of 15 to 300, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:143, and where b is greater than or equal to $a + 14$.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 134

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 5. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal kidney, and to a lesser extent in fetal liver and spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, development and regeneration of liver and kidney and immunological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the digestive and excretory systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. kidney, liver,

spleen, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 382 as residues: Pro-70 to Arg-77, Tyr-102 to Thr-107.

The tissue distribution in fetal kidney indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the kidney and liver, such as cirrhosis, kidney failure, kidney stones, and liver failure, hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells. In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:144 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2229 of SEQ ID NO:144, b is an integer of 15 to 2243, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:144, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 135

This gene is expressed primarily in brain, bone marrow, and to a lesser extent in placenta, T cell, testis and neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative and immunological diseases and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing

immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., CNS, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 383 as residues: Met-1 to His-6.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of hematopoietic disorders. This gene product is expressed in hematopoietic cells and tissues, suggesting that it plays a role in the survival, proliferation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic lineages. Expression of this gene product in T cells and neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:145 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1068 of SEQ ID NO:145, b is an integer of 15 to 1082, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:145, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 136

The translation product of this gene is homologous to the human WD repeat protein HAN11, which is thought to function in signal transduction pathways.

Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 MSLHGKRKEIYKYEAPWTVYAMNWSVRPDKRFRLALGSFVEEYNNKVQLVG
LDEESSEFICRNTFDHPYPTTKLMWI PDTKGVPDLLATSGDYLRVWRVGETE
TRLECLLNNNKNSDFCAPLTSFDWNEVDPYLLGTSSIDTTCTI WGLETGQVLG
RVNLVSGHVKTQLIAHDKEVYDIAFSRAGGGRDMFASVGADGSVRMFDLRHL
EHSTIIE DPQHHPLLRLCWNKQDPNYLATMAMDGMEVVILDVRVPAHLXP
10 GTTIEHVSMALLGPHIHPATSALQRM TTRLSSGTSSKCPEPLRTL SWPTQLXG
EINNVQWASTQPELSPSATTAWRYSECSVGGAVPTRQGLLYF LPLPHPQS
(SEQ ID NO:1008), MSLHGKRKEIYKYEAPWTVYAMNWSVRPDKRFRLALGS
FVEEYNNKVQLVGLDEESSEFICRNTFDHPYPTTKLMWI PDTKGVPDLLAT
SGDYLRVWRVGETETRLECLLNNNKNSDFCAPLTSFDWNEVDPYLL (SEQ ID
15 NO:1009), SFDWNEVDPYLLGTSSIDTTCTI WGLETGQVLGRVNLVSGHVKT
QLIAHDKEVYDIAFSRAGGGRDMFASVGADGSVRMFDLRHLEHSTIIE DPQH
HPLLRLCWNKQDPNYLATMAMDGMEVVILDVRVPAHLXPGTTI (SEQ ID
NO:1010), and/or VGADGSVRMFDLRHLEHSTIIE DPQHHPLLRLCWNKQD
PNYLATMAMDGMEVVILDVRVPAHLXPGTTIEHVSMALLGPHIHPATSALQRM
20 TTRLSSGTSSKCPEPLRTL SWPTQLXGEINNVQWASTQPELSPSATTAWRYSE
CSVGGAVPTRQGLLYF LPLPHPQS (SEQ ID NO:1011). Also preferred are

polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 17. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 17.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, embryo, T cell and fetal lung, and to a lesser extent in endothelial, tonsil and bone marrow.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
30 not limited to, immunological and developmental diseases in addition to cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
35 routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,

relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 384 as residues: Gly-19 to Gln-28, Pro-36 to Phe-42.

5 The tissue distribution in tumors of colon, ovary, and breast origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may also be used as an agent for immunological
10 disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
15 ID NO:146 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
20 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 4299 of SEQ ID NO:146, b is an integer of 15 to 4313, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:146, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 137**

This gene is expressed primarily in TNF and INF induced epithelial cells, T cells and kidney.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
30 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammatory conditions particularly inflammatory reactions in the kidney. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
35 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of renal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. kidney, immune, cancerous and wounded

tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 385 as residues: Thr-67 to Gly-72, Gln-132 to Ala-145, Arg-150 to Pro-157.

10 The tissue distribution in TNF and INF induced epithelial cells indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for treating the damage caused by inflammation of the kidney. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in kidney indicates that this gene or gene product is useful in the treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

15 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:147 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1169 of SEQ ID NO:147, b is an integer of 15 to 1183, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:147, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 138

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1. (See Genbank Accession No. D63485).

35 This gene is expressed primarily in breast cancer and colon cancer, and to a lesser extent in thymus and fetal spleen.

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Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers, especially of the breast and colon tissues. Similarly,

5 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. breast, colon, cancerous and wounded tissues) or

10 bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in tumors of colon and breast origins indicates that the

15 protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

20 ID NO:148 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

25 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 720 of SEQ ID NO:148, b is an integer of 15 to 734, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:148, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 139

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 17. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage

35 analysis for chromosome 17.

This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 positive cells, and to lesser extent in activated T-cells and neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunologically related diseases and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in CD34 positive cells, T-cells and neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic disorders and immunologically related diseases, such as anemia, leukemia, inflammation, infection, allergy, immunodeficiency disorders, arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells and neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:149 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of

a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1391 of SEQ ID NO:149, b is an integer of 15 to 1405, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:149, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 140

This gene was recently published by another group, who called the gene KIAA0313 gene. (See Genbank Accession No. d1021609.) Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

LYATATVISSPSTEXLSQDQGDRA SLDAADSGRGSWTSCSSGSHDNIQTIQHQR
 SWETLPFGHTHFDYSG DPAGLWASSSHMDQIMFSDHSTKYNRQNSRESL
 EQAQSRA SWASSTGYWGEDSEGDTGTIKRRGGKDVS IEAESSSLTSVTTE
 15 ETKPVMPAHIAVASSTTKGLIARKEGRYREPPPTPPGYIGIPITDFPEGHSHPA
 R KPPDYNVALQSRMVARSSDTAGPSSVQQPHGHPTSSRPVNKPQWHKXN
 ESDPRLAPYQSQGFSTEEDED EQVSAV (SEQ ID NO:1012), HMDQIMFSDHS
 TKYNRQNSRESLEQAQSRA SWASSTGYWGE (SEQ ID NO:1013), SVTTEETKP
 VMPAHIAVASSTTKGLIARKEGRYREPPPTPPGYIGIPITD (SEQ ID NO:1014),
 20 and/or VALQSRMVARSSDTAGPSSVQQPHGHPTSSRPVNKPQWHK XNES
 DPRLAPYQSQGF (SEQ ID NO:1015). Also preferred are the polynucleotide
 fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed
 cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to
 this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4. (See
 25 Genbank Accession No. AB002311).

This gene is expressed primarily in ovarian cancer, tumors of the Testis, brain, and colon.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, ovarian, testical, brain and colon cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male and female reproductive systems,
 35 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, testis, colon, ovary, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal

fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in tumors of colon, ovary, testis, and brain origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:150 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2876 of SEQ ID NO:150, b is an integer of 15 to 2890, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:150, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 141

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 18. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 18.

This gene is expressed primarily in spleen and colon cancer.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, colon cancer and immunological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal tract and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. spleen, colon, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,

relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in colon tumors indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of such tumors, in addition to other tissues and cell types where expression has been indicated. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:151 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2385 of SEQ ID NO:151, b is an integer of 15 to 2399, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:151, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 142

The translation product of this gene is homologous to a T cell translocation protein, a putative zinc finger factor (See Genbank Accession No. 340454), as well as to the G-protein coupled receptor TM5 consensus polypeptide (See Genbank Accession No. R50734). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence: CLLFVVFVSLGMRCLFWTIVYNVLYLKHKCNTVLLCYHLCSI (SEQ ID NO:1016), and/or ACSKLIPAFEMV MRAKDNVYHLDCFACQLCNQRXCVDGKF FLKNNXXLCQTDYEEGLMKEGYAPXVR (SEQ ID NO:1017). Also preferred are the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal brain, and to a lesser extent in frontal cortex.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological disorders, including brain cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the Central Nervous System, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal brain indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo. Furthermore, elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:152 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 788 of SEQ ID NO:152, b is an integer of 15 to 802, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:152, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 143

The translation product of this gene has significant homology to the Fas ligand, which is a cysteine-rich type II transmembrane protein/tumor necrosis factor receptor homolog. Mutations within this protein have been shown to result in generalized lymphoproliferative diseases leading to the development of lymphadenopathy and autoimmune disease (See Medline Article No. 94185175). Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:
SALSEPGAPDRRRPCPESVPRRPDDEQWPPPTALCLDVAPLPPSS (SEQ ID NO:1018). Also preferred are polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No. 473565).

This gene is expressed primarily in osteoblasts, lung, and brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, osteoblast-related, pulmonary, neurological, and immunological diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal and nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. lung, brain, skeletal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,

the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 391 as residues: Trp-33 to Thr-40, Lys-45 to Ile-63.

5 The tissue distribution in osteoblasts, lung, and brain, combined with its homology to the Fas ligand, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above
10 listed tumors and tissues. Because the Fas ligand gene is known to be expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS and leukemia, and various autoimmune disorders including lupus and arthritis. Protein, as well as, antibodies
15 directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:153 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
20 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 447 of SEQ ID NO:153, b is an integer of 15
25 to 461, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:153, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 144

30

This gene shares sequence homology with a 21.5 KD transmembrane protein in the SEC15-SAP4 intergenic region of yeast. (See Genbank Accession No. 1723971.)

Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

PVGYLDKQVPDTSVQETDRILVEKRCWDIALGPLKQIPMNLFI (SEQ ID
35 NO:1019), AHASESGERWWACCGVRFGRLRSIEAIGRSCCHDGPGLVA NRGR
RFKWAIELSGPGGSGRGRSDRGSGQG DSLYPVG YLDKQVPDTSVQETDRILV
EKRCWDIALGPLKQIPMNLFIMYMAGNTISIFPTMMVCMMAWRP IQALMAISA

TFKMLESSSQKFLQGLVYLIG¹LMGLALAVYKCQSMGLLP²THASDWLAFIEPP
 ERMEFSGG GLLL (SEQ ID NO:1020), PVGYLDKQVPDTSVQETDRILVEKRCW
 DIALGPLKQIPMNLFI (SEQ ID NO:1022), and/or ATFKMLESSSQKFLQGLVYL
 IGNLMGLALAVYKCQSMGLLP²THASD (SEQ ID NO:1021). Also preferred are
 5 polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in osteoclastoma, hemangiopericytoma, liver,
 lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, osteoclastoma, hemangiopericytoma, liver and lung tumors. Similarly,
 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 immunological probes for differential identification of the above tissue(s) or cell
 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the lung
 15 and liver systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
 routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. lung, liver, cancerous and
 wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid
 and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
 20 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for
 the diagnosis and/or treatment of tumors of the osteoclastoma, hemangiopericytoma,
 liver and lung, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated.
 Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-
 25 specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 ID NO:154 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
 30 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2374 of SEQ ID NO:154, b is an integer of 15
 to 2388, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown
 35 in SEQ ID NO:154, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 145

The translation product of this gene shares homology with the glucagon-69 gene which may indicate this gene plays a role in regulating metabolism. (See Genbank Accession No. A60318) Preferred are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

PTTKLDIMEKKKKHIQIRFPSFYHKLVDSGRMRSKRETRREDSDTKHNL (SEQ ID NO:1023), FLWKSLLLRYFKMRQH (SEQ ID NO:1024), and/or YHYLLSSFLSY SSSSQNLPVYGRKMGTLFECVFFFP (SEQ ID NO:1025). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding this polypeptide fragment.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain, kidney, colon, and testis.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain, kidney, colon, and testicular cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, neurological, circulatory, and gastrointestinal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, kidney, colon, testis, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain, kidney, colon, and testis origins, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of tumors of these tissues. The protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain

indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues. The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:155 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 628 of SEQ ID NO:155, b is an integer of 15 to 642, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:155, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 146

30

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with goliath protein, which is a Drosophila protein thought to be important in the regulation of gene expression during development. Protein may serve as a transcription factor. Preferred are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

35 TEHIIAVMITELRGKDILSYLEKNISVQMTIAVGTRMPPKNFSRGS�VFVSISFIV
LM IISSAWLIFYFIQKIRYTNARDRNQRRLLGDAAKKAISKLTTRTVKKGDK
ETDPDFDHCAV CIESYKQNDVVRILPCKHVFHKSCVDPWLSEHCTCPM

CKLNILKALGIV (SEQ ID NO:1026), MTHPGTEHIIAVMITELRGKDILSYLEKNI
SVQMTIAVGTRMPPKNFSRGS�VFVSISFIVLMISSAWLIFYFIQKIRYTNARDR
NQRR LGDAAKKAISKLTTRTVKKGDKETDPDFDHCAVCIESYKQNDVVRIL
LPCKHVFHKSCVDPWLSEHCTCPMCKLNILKALGIVPNLPCTDNVAFDMERLT
5 RTQAVNRRSALGDLAGDNSLGLLEPLRTSGISPLPQDGELTPRTGEINIAVTKEW
FIASFGLLSALTLCYMIIRATASLNANEVEWF (SEQ ID NO:1027), TEHIIAV
MITELRGKDILSYLEKNISVQMTIAVGTRMPPKNFSRGS�VFVSISFIVLMISSA
WLIFYF (SEQ ID NO:1028), SISFIVLMISSAWLIFYFIQKIRYTNARDRNQRR
LGDAAKKAISKLTTRTVKKGDKE (SEQ ID NO:1029), VKKGDKETDPDFDH
10 CAVCIESYKQNDVVRILPCKHVFHKSCVDPWLSEHCTCPMCKLNILKALGIV
(SEQ ID NO:1030), MTHPGTEHIIAVMITELRGKDILSYLEKNISVQMTI AVGTR
MPPKNFSRGS�VFVSISFIVLMISSAWLIFYFIQKIRYTNARDRNQRR LGDAAK
KAISKLTTRT (SEQ ID NO:1031), AAKKAISKLTTRTVKKGDKETDPDFDHCAV
CIESYKQNDVVRILPCKHVFHKSCVDPWLSEHCTCPMCKLNILKALGIVPNLPC
15 (SEQ ID NO:1032), TQAVNRRSALGDLAGDNSLGLLEPLRTSGISPLPQDGE
LTPRTGEINIAVTKEWFIASFGLLSALTLCYMIIRATASLNANEVEWF (SEQ ID
NO:1033), PLHGVADHLGCDPQTRFFVPPNIKQWIALLRGNCTFKEKISRA
AFHNAVAVVIYNNKSKEEPVTMTHPGTEHIIAVMITELRGKDILSYLEKNISVQ
MTIAVGTRMPPKNFSRGS�VFVSISFIVLMISSAWLIFYFIQKIRYTNARDRNQR
20 RLGDAAKKAISKLTTRTVKKGDKETDPDFDHCAVCIESYKQNDVVRILPCKHV
FHKSCVDPWLSEHCTCPMCKLNILKALGIVPNLPCTDNVAFDMERLTTRTQAVN
RRSALGDLAGDNSLGLLEPLRTSGISPLPQDGELTPRTGEINIAVTKEWFIASFGL
LSALTLCYMIIRATASLNANEVEWF (SEQ ID NO:1034), and/or HGVADHL GCD
PQTRFFVPPNIKQWIALLRGNCTFKEKISRAAFHNAVAVVIYNNKSKEE (SEQ
25 ID NO:1035). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding
these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No. 157535). When tested
against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated
the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells through the Jak-STAT
signal transduction pathway. The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter
30 element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway.
The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the
differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT
pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins
involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

35 This gene is expressed primarily in macrophage, breast, kidney and to a lesser
extent in synovium, hypothalamus and rhabdomyosarcoma.

10004860.120701

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, schizophrenia and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and neural system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, kidney, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in macrophage, hypothalamus, and kidney, combined with the homology to a zinc finger protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of schizophrenia, kidney disease and other cancers. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in macrophage, breast, and kidney origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of tumors within these tissues, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:156 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1237 of SEQ ID NO:156, b is an integer of 15 to 1251, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:156, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 147

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with HNP36 protein, an equilibrative nucleoside transporter, which is thought to be important in gene transcription as well as serving as an important component of the nucleoside transport apparatus (See Genbank Accession No. 1845345). Preferred are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

MSGQGLAGFFASVAMICAIASGSELSESAFGYFITACAVIILTIICYLGLPRLEFYR
 YYQQLKLE GPGEQETKLDLISKGEEPRAGKEESGVSVSNSQPTNESH
 IKAILKNISVLAFSVCFTITIGMFPAVT VEVKSSIAGSSTWERYFIPVSCFLTFN
 IFDWLGRSLTAVFMWPGKDSRWLPSWXLARLVFVPLLLLCNIK PRRYLTVV
 FEHDAWFIFFMAAFASNGYLASLCMCFGPKKVKPAEAETAEPSPSSCVWV
 WHWGLFSPSC SGQLCDKGWTEGLPASLPVCLLPLPSARGDPEWSSGGFFF
 (SEQ ID NO:1036), MSGQGLAGFFASVAMICAIASGSELSESAFGYFITACAVI
 ILTIICYLGLPRLEFYRYYQQLKLE GPGEQETKLDLISKGEEPRAGKEESGVSVS
 NSQPTNESHSI (SEQ ID NO:1037), SGVSVSNSQPTNESHSIKAILKNISVLAFSV
 CFTITIGMFPAVT VEVKSSIAGSSTWERYFIPVSCFLTFNIFDWLGRS (SEQ ID
 NO:1038), TIGMFPAVT VEVKSSIAGSSTWERYFIPVSCFLTFNIFDWLGRSLTA
 VFMWPGKDSRWLPSWXLARLVFVPLLLLCNIK PRRYLTVVFEHDA (SEQ ID
 NO:1039), and/or FGPKKVKPAEAETAEPSPSSCVWVWHWGLFSPSC SGQL
 CDKGWTEGLPASLPVCLLPLPSARGDPEWSSGGFFF (SEQ ID NO:1040). An
 additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide
 fragments. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome
 6. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 linkage analysis for chromosome 6.

This gene is expressed primarily in eosinophils and aortic endothelium, and to a lesser extent in umbilical vein endothelial cell and thymus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, haemopoietic disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the circulatory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. circulatory, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,

lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution eosinophils and aortic endothelium, combined with the homology to the HNP36 protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of blood neoplasias and other haemopoietic disease. Furthermore, elevated expression of this gene product by endothelial cells indicates that it may play vital roles in the regulation of endothelial cell function; secretion; proliferation; or
10 angiogenesis. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:157 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
15 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2113 of SEQ ID NO:157, b is an integer of 15
20 to 2127, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:157, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 148

25 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 5. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast cancer cell lines, thymus stromal
30 cells, and ovary.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endocrine and female reproductive system diseases including breast
35 cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the

endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. thymus, ovary, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in breast cancer cells and ovary indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of endocrine disorders. In addition, the tissue distribution in tumors of thymus, ovary, and breast origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:158 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1611 of SEQ ID NO:158, b is an integer of 15 to 1625, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:158, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 149

The translation product of this gene has homology to pmt1 and pmt 2, two conserved Schizosaccharomyces pombe genes. Preferred are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

DDDGFEIVPIEDPAKHRILDPEGLALGAVIASSKKAKRDLIDNSFNRYTFNEDEG
ELPEW FVQEEKQHRIRQLPVGKKEVEHYRKRWREINARPIXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXLEQTRKKAEAVVNTVDIXRTRES (SEQ ID NO:1041), DDDG
FEIVPIEDPAKHRILDPEGLALGAVIASSKKAKRDLIDNSFNRYTF (SEQ ID
NO:1042), and/or KRWREINARPIXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXLEQTRKKAE
AVVNTVDIXRTRES (SEQ ID NO:1043). An additional embodiment is the

polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments (See Genbank Accession No. e1216734).

This gene is expressed primarily in retina and ovary, and to a lesser extent in breast cancer cells, epididymus and osteosarcoma.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neuronal growth disorders, cancer and reproductive system disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
10 providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neural and reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. retina, ovary, reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum,
15 plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
20 397 as residues: Met-1 to Gly-7.

The tissue distribution in ovary, breast cancer cells, and epididymus indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis or treatment of reproductive system diseases and cancers, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may
25 show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:159 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
30 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1673 of SEQ ID NO:159, b is an integer of 15
35 to 1687, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:159, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 150

- 5 Preferred are the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence: MIKDKGRARTALTSSQPA HLCPENPLLHL
 KAAVKEKKRNKKKKKTIGSPKRIQSPLNNKLLNSPAKTLPGACGSPQKLIDGFL
 KHEGPPAEKPLEELSASTSGVPGLSSLQSDPAGCVR PPAPNLAGAVEFNDV
 KTLLEWITTISDPMEEDILQVVKYCTDLIEEKDLEKLDLVIKYMKRLMQQSVE
 10 VWNMAFDLFDNVQVVLQQTYGSTLKVT (SEQ ID NO:1044), MIKDKGRART
 ALTSSQPA HLCPENPLLHLKAAVKEKKRNKKKKKTIGSPKRIQ (SEQ ID
 NO:1045), KRIQSPLNNKLLNSPAKTLPGACGSPQKLIDGFLKHEGPPAE
 KPLEELSASTSGVPGLSSLQSDPAGCVR PPAPNLAGAVEFNDVKTLLREWITTI
 SDPM (SEQ ID NO:1046), TISDPMEEDILQVVKYCTDLIEEKDLEKLDLVIKYM
 15 RLMQQSVES VWNMAFDLFDNVQVVLQQTYGSTLKVT (SEQ ID NO:1047),
 VCKTTWTLSTRIKSNAIFQTDSTDCISLFMYFITRS SFSKSFSSIRSVQYFT
 TWRMSSSIGSEIVVIHSLSKVFTSLNSTAPARLGAGGLTQPAGSDCKLERPGTP
 EVEAESSRGFSAGGPSCFRNPSINFWGLPQAPGRVFAGLLSLLFKGL (SEQ
 ID NO:1048), WTLSTRIKSNAIFQTDSTDCISLFM (SEQ ID NO:1049), FTTWR
 20 MSSSIGSEIVVIHSLSKVFTSLNSTAPARLGA (SEQ ID NO:1050), and/or GGPS
 CFRNPSINFWGLPQAPGRVFAGLL (SEQ ID NO:1051). An additional embodiment
 is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. The gene
 encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly,
 polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for
 25 chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in 12 week embryo, and to a lesser extent, in hemangiopericytoma and frontal cortex.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental or neural disorders, particularly hemangiopericytoma, and other proliferative conditions, including cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
 35 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neural system and developing systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, neural, and cancerous and

wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 398 as residues: Leu-4 to Lys-11.

The tissue distribution in embryonic and neural tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of growth disorders, hemangiopericytoma and other soft tissue tumors. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:160 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1828 of SEQ ID NO:160, b is an integer of 15 to 1842, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:160, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 151

5 The translation product of this gene has been found to have homology to a human DNA mismatch repair protein PMS3 (See Genbank Accession No. R95250).. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence: FCHDCKFPEASPAMNCEP (SEQ ID NO:1052), FCHDCKFPEASPAMNCEP (SEQ ID NO:1053), and/or HEPYAVLVI (SEQ ID NO:1054). Also preferred are
10 polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments.

 This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, such as lymphoma, immunodeficiency diseases, and cancers resulting from genetic instability. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system,
20 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
25 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 399 as residues: Met-1 to Lys-6.

 The tissue distribution in neutrophils, combined with the sequence homology to a human mismatch DNA repair enzyme indicates that the protein product of this gene is
30 useful for diagnosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma, since the elevated expression and secretion by the tumor mass may be indicative of tumors of this type. Additionally the gene product may be used as a target in the immunotherapy of the cancer. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological
35 disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, its homology to a known DNA repair protein would suggest the gene may be useful in establishing cancer predisposition and prevention or be of use

in gene therapy applications. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:161 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 756 of SEQ ID NO:161, b is an integer of 15 to 770, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:161, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 152

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PQPSNFPTTVRNLPYSGAGAQPSPSNC (SEQ ID NO:1055).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, such as infectious diseases and lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of inflammation and infectious diseases. Expression of

this gene product in neutrophils indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus; drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:162 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 505 of SEQ ID NO:162, b is an integer of 15 to 519, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:162, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 153

Preferred polypeptide fragments encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence:
 MASSVPAGGHTRAGGIFLIGKLDLEASLFKSFQWLPFVLRKKCNFFCWDSSAH
 SLPLH PLSASCSAPACHASDTHLLYPSTRALCPSIFAWLVAPHSVFRTNAP

GPTPSSQSSPVFPVFPVSFIMALIV CXLVCC (SEQ ID NO:1056), MASSVPAGG
HTRAGGIFLIGKLDLEASLFKSFQWLPFVLRKKCNFFCWDSSAHSPLH PLSA
SCSAPACHA (SEQ ID NO:1057), FAWLVAPHSVFRTNAPGPTPSSQSSPVFPVFP
VSFIMALIV CXLVCC (SEQ ID NO:1058), MASSVPAGGHTRAGGIFLIGKLDLE
5 ASLFKSFQWLPFVLRKKCNFFCWDSSAHSPLH PLSASCSAPACHASDT
HLLYPSTRALCPSIFAWLVAPHSVFRTNAPGPTPSSQSSPVFPVFPVSFIMALIV
CXLVCC (SEQ ID NO:1059), LVNWILKLHCLNLFSGFPLYLEKNATSSAGT
HPLTAFPS TLSLPHALPLPAMPPILTFCTPAPVPSAPRSLPGWLLLTQCS GQM
LLALPHLASLARSSLSSLFHSWLL FVXLCAVDF (SEQ ID NO:1060), NLFSG
10 FPLYLEKNATSSAGTHPL (SEQ ID NO:1061), and/or PHLASLARSSLSSLFHS
WLL (SEQ ID NO:1062). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments
encoding these polypeptide fragments.

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
15 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, such as inflammation and infectious
diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s)
20 or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of
the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may
be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and
cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine,
synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual
25 having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
401 as residues: Ser-11 to Pro-17.

30 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this
gene is useful for the treatment of infectious diseases and inflammation. Moreover, the
expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival;
differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem
cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production,
35 antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the
treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed
in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune

functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:163 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 739 of SEQ ID NO:163, b is an integer of 15 to 753, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:163, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 154

This gene is primarily expressed in ovary, uterus, adipose tissue, brain, and the liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, neural, hepatic, and metabolic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the female reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely

detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., ovary, uterus, adipose tissue, brain, liver, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 402 as residues: Asn-56 to Gly-67.

The tissue distribution of this gene product in ovary and uterus indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnostic or therapeutic uses in the treatment of the female reproductive system, obesity, and liver disorders, particularly cancer in the above tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:164 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1879 of SEQ ID NO:164, b is an integer of 15 to 1893, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:164, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 155

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed in multiple tissues including brain, aortic endothelial cells, smooth muscle, pituitary, testis, melanocytes, spleen, neutrophils, and placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunological or vascular disorders, including immunodeficiencies, cancers of the brain and the female reproductive system, as well as cardiovascular

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disorders, such as atherosclerosis and stroke. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, vascular, endothelial, neural, hematopoietic, reproductive, integumentary, placental, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neural tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful in the treatment/detection of disorders in the nervous system, including schizophrenia, neurodegeneration, neoplasia, brain cancer as well as vascular and female reproductive disorders, including cancer within the above tissues. Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful in the treatment and/or detection of other vascular disorders which include, but are not limited to, aneurysms, emboli, thromosis, atherosclerosis, microvascular disease, or stroke. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:165 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2139 of SEQ ID NO:165, b is an integer of 15 to 2153, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:165, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 156

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the human gene encoding cytochrome b561 (See Genbank Accession No. P10897). Cytochrome

b561 is a transmembrane electron transport protein that is specific to a subset of secretory vesicles containing catecholamines and amidated peptides. This protein is thought to supply reducing equivalents to the intravesicular enzymes dopamine-beta-hydroxylase and alpha-peptide amidase. Preferred polypeptides of the invention

5 comprise the amino acid sequence:

MAMEGYWRFLALLGSALLVGFLSVIFALVWVLHYREGLGWDGSALEFNWHP
VLM VTGFVFIQGIATVYRLPWTWKCSKLLMKSIHAGLNAVAAILAISVV
AVFENHNVNNIANMYSLHSWVG LIAVICYLLQLLSGFSVFLLPWAPLSLRAF
LMPIHVYSGIVIFGTVIATALMGLTEKLIFSLRDPAYSTF PPEGVFVNTLG
10 LLILVFGALIFWIVTRPQWKRPKEPNSTILHPNGGTEQGARGSMPAYSGNNMD
KSDSEL NSEVAARKRNALDEAGQRSTM (SEQ ID NO:1063), AHASAHASG
GAEYGAL (SEQ ID NO:1064), QYSQYVQSAQLGWT DSCHMLFVTASFRFFSL
SASMGSASFSPSISHAHTCLFWNCHLWNSDCNSTYGIDRETDFPERSCIQYIP
ARRCFRKYAWPSDPGVRGPHFLDSHQAMETS (SEQ ID NO:1065), ASMGS
15 AFSPSISHAHTCLFWNCHLWNSDCNSTYG (SEQ ID NO:1066), FVHVVARVG
WHGTSCSLFSASIWMKNGRIWLLRTFPLRSGDYPKNEGPEHQDQKAKRIYEN
TFWRECT VCRISQGKNQFLCQSHKCCCNHCSKDDNSRINMYGHEKCSER
KRSPWKQKD (SEQ ID NO:1067), and/or ASIWMKNGRIWLLRTFPLRSGDY
PKNEGPEHQ (SEQ ID NO:1068), as well as antigenic fragments of at least 20 amino
20 acids of this gene and/or biologically active fragments. Also preferred are
polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. The gene encoding the
disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides
related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in anergic T-cells.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, and metabolic related diseases.
Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
30 providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be
routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic,
metabolic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum,
35 plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken
from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression

level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 404 as residues: Pro-222 to Asn-231, Asn-238 to Gly-247, Ala-251 to Leu-264, Ala-280 to Thr-285.

The tissue distribution in anergic T-cells indicates that the protein product or mRNA of this gene is useful for the treatment or diagnosis of immune system and metabolic diseases or conditions including Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, various porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:166 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1237 of SEQ ID NO:166, b is an integer of 15 to 1251, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:166, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 157

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with collagen which is important in mammalian development. This gene also shows sequence homology with bcl-2 and the HNK-1 sulfotransferase of *Rattus norvegicus* which is thought be involved in carbohydrate biosynthesis. (See Genbank Accession No. P80988 and AF022729, respectively.) When tested against Jurket cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells cells through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the

proliferation and differentiation of cells. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the amino acid sequence:

PGRAGSPGLSLQLPAEPGHPAGNLAPLTSRPQPLCRIPAVPG (SEQ ID NO:1069). Also preferred are polynucleotide sequences encoding this polypeptide fragment.

This gene is expressed primarily in HL-60 tissue culture cells, and to a lesser extent, in liver, breast, and uterus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunological diseases, hereditary disorders involving the MHC class of immune molecules, as well as developmental disorders and reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and reproductive system expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, hepatic, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 405 as residues: Ser-39 to Gly-46, Leu-49 to Ala-62.

The tissue distribution in reproductive, and immune tissues, combined with the homology to collagen and the detected GAS biological activity indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of hereditary MHC disorders and particularly autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis, as well as many reproductive disorders, including cancer of the uterus, and breast tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:167 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 868 of SEQ ID NO:167, b is an integer of 15 to 882, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:167, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 158

10 This gene is expressed primarily in the amygdala region of the brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, a variety of brain disorders, particularly those effecting mood and personality, in addition to neurodegenerative conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain and central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 The tissue distribution in the amygdala indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of a variety of brain disorders, particularly bi-polar disorder, uni-polar depression, and dementia. Moreover, The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it

plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the

5 developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ

10 ID NO:168 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of

15 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1194 of SEQ ID NO:168, b is an integer of 15 to 1208, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:168, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 159**

This gene is expressed in a variety of tissues and cell types including brain, smooth muscle, kidney, salivary gland, and T-cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as

25 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural, renal, vascular, metabolic, or immune disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell

30 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous, urinary, salivary, digestive, and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, renal, vascular, metabolic, immune cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal

35 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 407 as residues: Asp-43 to Asp-60.

The tissue distribution in brain, smooth muscle, and T-cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis of various neurological, and cardiovascular disorders, but not limited to cancer within the above tissues.

Additionally the gene product may be used as a target in the immunotherapy of the cancer. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:169 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1244 of SEQ ID NO:169, b is an integer of 15 to 1258, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:169, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 160

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with collagen, which is thought to be important in cellular interactions, extracellular matrix formation, and has been found to be an identifying determinant in autoimmune disorders.

Moreover, this gene shows sequence homology with the yeast protein, Sls1p, an endoplasmic reticulum component involved in the protein translocation process in the Yeast *Yarrowia lipolytica*. (See Genbank Accession No. 1052828; see also J. Biol. Chem. 271, 11668-11675 (1996).) In *Mus musculus*, this same region shows sequence homology with the heavy chain of kinesin. (See Genbank Accession No. 2062607.) Recently, suppression of the heavy chain of kinesin was shown to inhibit insulin secretion from primary cultures of mouse beta-cells. (See *Endocrinology* 138 (5), 1979-1987 (1997).) Moreover, kinesin was found associated with drug resistance

and cell immortalization. (See Genbank Accession No. 468355.) Thus, it is likely that this gene also acts as a genetic suppressor element. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

ARGRRRGRLELWELCLPLGCRRRRSLTMAPQSLPSSRMAPLG (SEQ ID
 5 NO:1070), NGQASTAKMSSCLRSPPTLAPLSLTSGIPVQSWCGAS
 SLLQQAVDRAQQLLEV ALVLTILQLQAGQHLVLSLQAGQCPAELGVLTVAVPA
 GGQEDAQCLQHLLTGIMLGQRQEVGRDLAPALF PQAWQEVYLAILLQLL
 WGHLLGQLSLLLGEHLLRDQVVEQCDHAHGEHLRALLHQQGPQDLQPPELQEL
 P LGIGEVAQQGAQCKQDLLCSERLLRGQDDQQLLQGSPFDGLHLDLG VAG
 10 KGS AQHKRSILLHEGLCAVQ PIDHHLKTTKGKQVLRIVHLM DII FKIKERS
 NLLFQTGAGTIELVDQPYHDLHVSLNDNIQLIKVFLQFL NGAE EPLYLS LPCL
 VFL (SEQ ID NO:1071), QHLVLSLQAGQCPAELGVLTVAVPAGGQEDAQC (SEQ
 ID NO:1072), QLSLLLGEHLLRDQVVEQCDHAHGEH (SEQ ID NO:1073), GS
 PFDGLHLDLG VAGKGS AQHKRSILLHEGLC (SEQ ID NO:1074), and/or HLM DII
 15 FKIKERSNLLFQTGAGTIELVDQP (SEQ ID NO:1075). Polynucleotides encoding
 these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the
 disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 5. Accordingly, polynucleotides
 related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in the greater omentum, and to a lesser extent
 in gall bladder, stromal bone marrow cells, lymph node, liver, testes, pituitary, and
 thymus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 25 not limited to, disorders of the endocrine, gastrointestinal, and immunological systems,
 including autoimmune disorders and cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for
 differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and gastrointestinal systems,
 30 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
 in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, metabolic, immune, hematopoietic,
 hepatic, reproductive, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids
 (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another
 tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the
 35 standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily
 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 408 as residues: Asn-27 to Leu-47, Gln-81 to Lys-88, Asp-93 to Lys-102, Asn-107 to Leu-116, Met-129 to Glu-141, Glu-150 to Asp-157, Lys-176 to Glu-185, Glu-333 to Tyr-349, Cys-393 to Leu-403, Gln-423 to Gly-429.

5 The tissue distribution within gastrointestinal, endocrine and immunological tissues, combined with the sequence homology to a conserved collagen motif, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis of various autoimmune disorders including, but not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis. Because the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid
10 origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

15 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:170 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
20 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1610 of SEQ ID NO:170, b is an integer of 15 to 1624, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:170, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 161

This gene has homology to the tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 2. Such
30 inhibitors are vital to the proper regulation of metalloproteins such as collagenases, which has implications for tissue regeneration and autoimmune disorders (See Genbank Accession No. P16368). When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells cells through the
35 JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of

cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. In addition, this gene maps to chromosome 17, and therefore, may be used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 17 (See Genbank

5 Accession No. P16368).

This gene is expressed primarily in several types of cancers including osteoclastoma, chondrosarcoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma, and to a lesser extent, in non-malignant tissues including synovium, amygdala, testes, and placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or integumentary disorders, particularly cancers of bone and cartilage, as well as various autoimmune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
15 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the musculoskeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, integumentary, synovium, muscle, fibroids, reproductive, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
20 lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
25 409 as residues: Thr-24 to Thr-34.

The tissue distribution in various cancers, combined with the sequence homology to a collagenase inhibitor and the detected GAS biological activity, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis.
30 Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. The expression of this gene product would also suggest a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions afflicting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, connective tissue disorders (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various
35 autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint

abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:171 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1989 of SEQ ID NO:171, b is an integer of 15 to 2003, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:171, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 162

This gene is homologous to the mitochondrial ATP6 gene, and therefore is likely a homolog of this gene family (See Genbank Accession No. X76197).

This gene is expressed primarily in brain tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural disorders, including, but not limited to, neurodegenerative conditions, Down's syndrome, depression, Schizophrenia, and epilepsy. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue indicates this gene is useful for diagnosis of various neurological disorders including, but not limited to, brain cancer.

Additionally the gene product may be used as a target in the immunotherapy of cancer in the brain as well as for the diagnosis of metabolic disorders such as obesity, Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria and Hurler's Syndrome. Similarly, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:172 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 772 of SEQ ID NO:172, b is an integer of 15 to 786, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:172, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 163

The translation product of this gene was found to have homology to the MRS3 and 4 protein of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (See Genbank Accession No. gi13996), which is known to suppress a splice defect in mitochondrial by possibly serving to modulate the cation-solute concentration in mitochondria. In specific embodiments,

polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:
 DEPCPPPAASCAPPSWRMELRTGSVGSQAVARRMDGDSRDGGGGKDATGSED
 YENLPTSASVSTHMTAGAMAGILEHSVMYPVDSVKTRMQSLSPDKAQYTSIY
 GALKKIMRTEASGGPCEASTS (SEQ ID NO:1076), RMELRTGSVGSQAVA
 RRMDGDSRDGGGGKDATGS (SEQ ID NO:1077), and/or PVDSVKTRMQSLSPD
 PKAQYTSIYGAL (SEQ ID NO:1078). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides
 are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is
 believed to reside on chromosome 8. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this
 invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 8.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, neutrophils, and microvascular
 endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent, brain, prostate, spleen, thymus, and bone.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune, vascular, or reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides
 and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of
 this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain
 tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, vascular, endothelial, reproductive,
 neural, skeletal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
 amniotic fluid, serum, plasma; urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue
 or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard
 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 individual not having the disorder.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 164

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 7.
 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage
 analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils, monocytes, bone marrow, and fetal liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune system or hematopoietic disorders including, but not limited to, autoimmune disorders such as lupus, leukemia and immunodeficiency disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, hepatic, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, amniotic fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in various immune system tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis of various immunological disorders such as Hodgkin's lymphoma, arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:174 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1355 of SEQ ID NO:174, b is an integer of 15 to 1369, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:174, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 165.

10 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with dystrophin which is thought to be defective in both Duchene and Becker Muscular Dystrophy. Preferred polypeptide fragments comprise the following amino acid sequence:
MKLLGECSSSIDSVKRLEHKLKEEEESLPGFVNLHSTETQT AGVIDRWELLQ
AQALSKELRMKQNLQKWQQFNSDLNSIWAUWLGDTREELEQLQRLELSTDIQTIE
15 LQIKK LKELQKAVDHRKAILLSINLCSPEFTQADSKESRDLQDRLXQMN
GRWDRVCSLLEEWGRLLQDALMQCQG FEMSHGLLLMLENIDRRKNEIVPID
SNLDAEILQDHHKQLMQIKHELLESQLRVASLQDMSCQLLVNAE GTDCLEAKE
KVHVIGNRLKLLLKEVSRHIKELEKLLDVSSSQQDLSSWSSADELDTSGSVSPX
SGRSTPN RQKTTPRGKCSLSQGPSVSSPHSRSTKGGSDSSLSEXPGRSGRG
20 FLFRVLRAALPLQLLLLLLIGLACL VPMSEEDYSCALSNNFARSHFPMRLRYTNG
PPPL (SEQ ID NO:1079), MKLLGECSSSIDSVKRLEHKLKEEEESLPGFVNL
HSTETQT AGVIDRWELLQAQALSKELRMKQNLQKWQQFNSDLNSIWAUW
LGDTREELEQLQRLELSTDIQTIELQIK (SEQ ID NO:1080), LKELQKAVDHR
KAILLSINLCSPEFTQADSKESRDLQDRLXQMNGRWDRVCSLLEEWGRLLQDAL
25 MQCQG FEMSHGLLLMLENIDRRKNEIVPIDSNLDAEILQDHHKQLMQI KH
ELLESQLRVASLQDMSCQL (SEQ ID NO:1081), QDMSCQLLVNAE GTDCLEAK
EKVHVIGNRLKLLLKEVSRHIKELEKLLDVSSSQQDLSSWSSADELDTSGSVSP
XSGRSTPN RQKTTPRGKCSLSQGPSVSSPHS (SEQ ID NO:1082), DSSLSEP
XPGRSGRGFLFRVLRAALPLQLLLLLLIGLACL VPMSEEDYSCALSNN FAR
30 SFHPMRLRYTNGPPPL (SEQ ID NO:1083), QRFLPPGSCXLIRGPQCPRVTDPTTG
QSLDD SRFQIQQTENIIRSKTPTGPELDTSYKGY (SEQ ID NO:1084), SISAS
RLESIGT ISFFLLSMFSSIRSKPWLISWKPWHCIRASCSRPRHSSSREHTRSQ
RPFICXKRSCRSRLSLLSAWVNSG LQRLMERMMALRWSTAFWSSLSFLIWSS
MVWMSVLSSRRWSCSNSSSVSPSQAQMLFKSELNCCHFWRFC FILNSLLN
35 AWAWRSSHRSITPAVWVSVLCRLTKPGRLSSSSFSLCSSLFTESILLHSPSSFM
(SEQ ID NO:1085), TAFWSSLSFLIWSSMVWMSVLSSRRWSCSNSSSVS (SEQ
ID NO:1086), LLNAWAWRSSHRSITPAVWVSVLCRL (SEQ ID NO:1087),

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LARHVLQRGYSELGFQQLMLYLHKLFVMVLKYLCIKVRINRD NFI FPS VNV
 LQHKKQTM AHFMETLALHQGILQQAPLLQQRAHSVPAPIHLXQAILQVPALLA
 VSLGELR AAEIDGEDDGFAVVHSFLELLELFDLELDGLDVSAEFQTLELFQ
 LLLRVPQPGPD AVQV (SEQ ID NO:1088), YSELGFQQLMLYLHKLFVMVLKYLC
 5 IKV (SEQ ID NO:1089), AMVCFLCWRTLTEGK (SEQ ID NO:1091), and/or VHS
 FLELLELFDLELDGLDVSAEFQTLEL (SEQ ID NO:1090). Also preferred are
 polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. Furthermore, this gene
 maps to chromosome 6, and therefore, may be used as a marker in linkage analysis for
 chromosome 6 (See Genbank Accession No. N62896).

10 This gene is expressed in numerous tissues including the heart, kidney, and
 brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 15 not limited to, musculoskeletal disorders including Muscular Dystrophy and
 cardiovascular diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification
 of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the muscle tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 20 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., muscle,
 heart, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum,
 plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken
 from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression
 level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not
 25 having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in heart, combined with the homology to the human
 dystrophin gene indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis
 and treatment of Muscular Dystrophy and other muscle disorders, particularly
 musculodegenerative conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the
 30 protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above
 listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available
 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
 ID NO:175 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 35 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

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polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2365 of SEQ ID NO:175, b is an integer of 15 to 2379, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:175, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 166

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

10 GAGVGTAMPRVPQSAGGAVTWWGVGLSQPSSVQGGARPGTVPGTPGPLPGL
SPAPPPQHPPPLPKLFLCLSLXSLPQ DFSLLLCLSLDPCPSSTSDL (SEQ ID
NO:1092), GTVPGTPGPLPGLSPAPPPQHPPPLPKLFL (SEQ ID NO:1093),
APSRCRRSVVQVPYSAFSSCSWTPTALRRGVLLYAGLSTSSASKAQGWHLGL
15 EYPSGAIMEVRGRGGDR YAQGPKCWRGXCXLVSGSVTAILCPGWGKAWD
SARHPRTPSRLVSCSTASTPPTPAQAVSPLPLXFPAP GLLSSPLPLLGPLPFLYL
(SEQ ID NO:1094), TALRRGVLLYAGLSTSSASKAQGWHLGLEYPGAIM
(SEQ ID NO:1095), AILCPGWGKAWDSARHPRTPSRLVSCSTASTPP (SEQ ID
NO:1096), PPVFMASHRPXGMEPGEWRFVLVHIAFXCAWDL VCEHVSVC
20 SQVRGRGRAGVQGEAEEKREVLGQGXRAEKQLGQGWGVLRRWSRRQAW
KGSWGAWHCPRP CPTLDRGWL (SEQ ID NO:1097), and/or HVSVC SQVRGRG
RAGVQGEAEEKREVLGQ (SEQ ID NO:1098). Polynucleotides encoding these
polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in human cerebellum.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, diseases of the central nervous system, including Alzheimer's Disease,
Parkinson's Disease, ALS, and mental illnesses. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
30 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for
differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this
gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues
or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
35 lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell
sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene

expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 414 as residues: Pro-20 to Gly-26, Leu-37 to Pro-42, His-57 to Gly-63.

5 The tissue distribution in human cerebellum indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the treatment/diagnosis of diseases of the central nervous system and may protect or enhance survival of neuronal cells by slowing progression of neurodegenerative diseases. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or
10 inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive
15 disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or
20 neuronal differentiation or survival. Moreover, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

25 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:176 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

30 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1334 of SEQ ID NO:176, b is an integer of 15 to 1348, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:176, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 167

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 MKLLICGNYLAPSHSESSRRCCLLCFYPLCLEINFGMKVFLSMPFLVLFQSLIQE
D (SEQ ID NO:1099). Polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides are also provided. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 15. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in human testes tumor, and to a lesser extent, in normal human testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, diseases of the testes, particularly cancer, and other reproductive disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower
20 levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, testicular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
25 individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human testicular tissue indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the treatment/diagnosis of reproductive diseases including cancers. Moreover, the protein may possibly have utility as a contraceptive or may be used to ameliorate disorders related to aberrant male secondary characteristics
30 (e.g. hair, etc.). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may, show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:177 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
35 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1488 of SEQ ID NO:177, b is an integer of 15 to 1502, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:177, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 168

The translation product of this gene was found to have homology to the gar2 gene product of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, which is thought to be involved in protein metabolism (See Genbank Accession No. gil663262). In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:
 FSSPQGLKFRSKSSLANYLHKNGETSLKPEDFDFTVLSKRGIKSRYKDCS (SEQ ID NO:1100), ELLCYICWKNTGLFSFFLSVFRGMVSSVKSFLVGEQLLS
 ISEPRFKM SVCKCSFLSTTSTFVPISSDSKKVSSYFSLCSESLAEQNLFMMP
 EVFCSEQKFDPELNDLSFFFTRLFSS LVTLRVSPHAPASEMQTVLS (SEQ ID NO:1101), and/or TFVPISSDSKKVSSYFSLCSESLAEQNLFMMPEVFC (SEQ ID NO:1102). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hepatic disorders, in addition to conditions affecting hematopoietic development and metabolic diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic system, and fetal hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, metabolic, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, bile, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

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Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 416 as residues: His-7 to Trp-17, Leu-19 to Lys-27, Pro-33 to Gly-44, Lys-68 to Gly-74, Lys-85 to Cys-95.

The tissue distribution in liver, combined with the homology to the gar2 protein, indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the treatment/diagnosis of diseases of the developing liver and hematopoietic system, and act as a growth differentiation factor for hematopoietic stem cells. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition, the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders, and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:178 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1623 of SEQ ID NO:178, b is an integer of 15 to 1637, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:178, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 169

The polypeptide encoded by this gene is believed to be a membrane bound receptor. Additionally, the extracellular domain of this polypeptide is expected to consist of the following amino acid sequence:

RILLVKYSANEENKYDYLPTTVNVCSELVKLVFCVLVSFCVIKGDHQSRLNPKY
ASWKEFSDFMKWSIPAFLYFLDNLIVFYVLSYLQPAMAVIFS NFSIITALLFRIV
35 LKXRLNWIQWASLLTLFLSIVALTAGTKTLQHNLAGRGFHHDAFFSPSNSCLL
FRNECPRKDNCTAKEWTFPEAKWNTTARVFSHIRLGMGHVLIIVQCFISSMANI
YNEKILKEGNQLTEXIFIQNSKLYFFGILFNGLTLGLQRSNRDQIKNCGFFYGH

S (SEQ ID NO:1103), TVNVCELVKLVFCVLVSFCVIKKDHQSRN (SEQ ID NO:1104), LIVFYVLSYLQPAMAVIFS NFSIITTALLFR (SEQ ID NO:1105), FFSP SNSCLLFRNECPRKDNCTAKEWT (SEQ ID NO:1106), and/or YFFGILFNGLTL GLQRSNRDQIKNCGFF (SEQ ID NO:1107). Thus, preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the extracellular domain, as shown above. It will be recognized, however, that deletions of either end of the extracellular domain up to the first cysteine from the N-terminus and the first cysteine of the C-terminus, is expected to retain the biological functions of the full-length extracellular domain, because the cysteines are thought to be responsible for providing secondary structure to the molecule. Thus, deletions of one or more amino acids from either end (or both ends) of the extracellular domain are contemplated. Of course, further deletions including the cysteines are also contemplated as useful, as such polypeptides is expected to have immunological properties such as the ability to evoke an immune response. Polynucleotides encoding all of the foregoing polypeptides are provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in human osteoclastoma, and to a lesser extent, in hippocampus and chondrosarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal or connective tissue disorders, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, neural, immune, connective, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 417 as residues: Met-1 to Cys-6, Ala-41 to Tyr-49, Lys-76 to Lys-84.

The tissue distribution in osteoclastoma and chondrosarcoma indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the diagnosis of cancers of the bone and connective tissues, and may act as growth factors for cells involved in bone or connective tissue growth. Moreover, this gene product may show utility in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular

osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis, as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:179 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2897 of SEQ ID NO:179, b is an integer of 15 to 2911, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:179, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 170

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprising the following amino acid sequence:

NSVPNLQTLAVLTEAIGPEPAIPRXPREPPVATSTPATPSAGPQPLPTGTVLVPG
GPAPPCLGEAWALLPPCRPSLTSCFWSRPSPWKETGV (SEQ ID NO:1108),
VTAGRVGGGGPM PPQGKVGQDPQGPARSRLGGAGARQRVWQVWTWQ
QAAPGGXGGWRALGQWPQ (SEQ ID NO:1109), STPATPSAGPQPLPTGTVLVP
GGPAP (SEQ ID NO:1110), and/or QDPQGPARSRLGGAGARQR (SEQ ID
NO:1111). Polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides are also provided herein.

This gene is expressed primarily in hematopoietic progenitor cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic or immune disorders, particularly cancer and autoimmune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are

useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the blood/circulatory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hematopoietic, immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 418 as residues: Gln-4 to His-10, Pro-25 to His-32.

The tissue distribution in hematopoietic progenitor cells indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for diagnosis of diseases involving growth differentiation of hematopoietic cells. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:180 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 505 of SEQ ID NO:180, b is an integer of 15 to 519, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:180, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 171

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequences: ALQLAFYPDAVEEWLEENVHPSLQRLQXLLQDLSEVSAPP (SEQ ID NO:1112), CHPPALAGTLLRTPEGRAHARGLLLEAGGA (SEQ ID NO:1113), GSSSTRSWFSTSSPQRSASWHSGAPSCRSWRLPCSWLSTRMPWRSGWRKTCT PACSGCK (SEQ ID NO: 1114), ASTLQPSLSPSSPPLXPPVETAVXSRALRREG AGSFPGSNILALVTQVSLHLRSSVDALLEGNRY VTGWFSPTYHRQRKLIHPV (SEQ ID NO:1115), PLGPEKAGLAXPLVXHAARPCPSTLSQSQCSPLX XEP XXPPRSXVISGGFDEDVKAKVENLLGISSLEK TDPVRQAPCSPPCP LLPL PFXRPPWRQLFSAGLSAGRGPAPSLAATSLPLSHKSASICAALWMRCWRATGM SLAGSAPTTASGSSSTRSWFSTSSPQRSASWHSGAPSCRSWRLPCSWLSTRMP WRSGWRKTCTPACSGCK LCCRTSARCLPPRCHPPALAGTLLRTPEGRAHAR GLLLEAGGALXXXXAWAIRPTWASCPLAQCLAHTQ FLRALGSPWGRD (SEQ ID NO:1116), FQEDLMKMLKRKWRTFSGFPAWK KRTLLGKHPAALPVFFP SPSPARGDSCXQQGSPQGGGRLLPWQQHPCCHTSQPPSAQLCGCAAGGQQV CHWL VQPLPPAEAHPPGHGSAHPARSAQPPGTVEHPRAGAGGCPAAGFLPG CRGGVAGGKRAPQPA AAA XSAAGPQRGVCPPAATHQPWQGRCSGP LRGE LMPGGSCWRLGGLCXXXWPGQYGRGRRALWPSSVLPTL SS (SEQ ID NO:1117), ALPSGVLSNVPARAGGWQRGGRHLAEVLQQSLQPLQAGVH VFLQPLLHGIRVESQLQGS LQLLHEGAPLCQEAERCGLDVLNHDRVDEL PLAVVGAEPASDIPVALQQRIHRAAQMEADLCDKGKDVA A REGAGPLPA ESPAENSCLHGRXKGRGRRGQGG LQGACLTGSVFSRLEIPRRFSTFALTSSSN PPEITXXR GGXXGSXXREGLHWDCRLVLGHGRAAWXTNGQANPAFSGPKG (SEQ ID NO:1118), RQLFSAGLSAGRGPAPSLAATSLPLSHKS (SEQ ID NO:1119), ELPLAVVGAEPASDIPVALQQRIHRAAQ (SEQ ID NO:1120), and/or QPPGTVEHPRAGAGGCPAAGFLPGCRG (SEQ ID NO:1121). Polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides are also provided. The protein product of this gene shares sequence homology with metallothionines. Thus, polypeptides encoded by this gene are expected to have metallothionine activity. Furthermore, such activities are known in the art and described elsewhere herein.

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney cortex.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, renal disorders, particularly diseases of the kidney including cancer and

renal dysfunction. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the renal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., renal, urogenital, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 419 as residues: Ser-47 to Gln-52.

The tissue distribution in kidney cortex indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment/diagnosis of diseases of the kidney, including kidney failure. Moreover, this gene or gene product could be used in the treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:181 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 954 of SEQ ID NO:181, b is an integer of 15 to 968, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:181, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 172

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: SVFERTNEFRDVLWSSI (SEQ ID NO:1122), GVVQVTFMS SVSRVTWGCQPSICPGAPPAAALAGGLRLLFERELFGLPVSSPLICSFLEHHP RTSPPPSDCELLEGRSCVLLFIFLSPEPCTDPGMW (SEQ ID NO:1123), SKQI
 5 HSFVHSFIHLFNTHLLSTYHIPGSVQGS GDRKMNRRRTQLLPSRSSQSDGGGDV LGWCSKKEQIRGEETGRPNSSLKRSLRPPARAAAGGAPGQMLG (SEQ ID NO:1124), VTWGCQPSICPGAPPAAALAGGLRLLFE (SEQ ID NO:1125), and/or EQIRGEETGRPNSSLKRSLRPP (SEQ ID NO:1126). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in 12 week old early stage human.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
 15 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing embryo, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids
 20 (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 25 420 as residues: Gln-31 to Thr-43, Gly-51 to Ser-58, Pro-65 to Pro-72.

The tissue distribution in embryonic tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treatment/diagnosis of developmental conditions. The gene may be involved in vital organ development in the early stage, especially hematopoiesis, the cardiovascular system, and neural development. Moreover, expression within
 30 embryonic tissue indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer
 35 therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:182 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1114 of SEQ ID NO:182, b is an integer of 15 to 1128, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:182, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 173

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with TGN38, an integral membrane protein previously shown to be predominantly localized to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) of cells. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 5. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5.

This gene is expressed primarily in developing embryo, and to a lesser extent, in cancer tissues including lymphoma, endometrial, prostate and colon.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing fetus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, reproductive, immune, gastrointestinal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 421 as residues: His-65 to Ser-72, Pro-82 to Gly-91, Pro-98 to Glu-118, Ser-126 to Gly-166, Pro-180 to Asp-188, Tyr-209 to Lys-214, Gln-220 to Leu-228.

The tissue distribution in the embryo, combined with the homology to an integral membrane protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis of cancers and developmental abnormalities where aberrant expression relates to an abnormality. Expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:183 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2262 of SEQ ID NO:183, b is an integer of 15 to 2276, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:183, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 174

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a dnaJ heat shock protein from E. coli which is allelic to sec63, a gene that affects transit of nascent secretory proteins across the endoplasmic reticulum in yeast. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

QWEHLLLLPHLLRGAHRDPGDILPLAPR SECRANSIKEYQKSIWKVYVVRLR
LLKPQPNIIPTVKKIVLLAGWALFLFLAYKVSKTREYQEYNPYEV LNLDPGAT
VAEIKKQYRLLSLKYHPDKGGDEV (SEQ ID NO:1127), EERGGGGGAMAG
QQFQYDDSGNTFFYFLTSTFVGLIVPATYYL WPRDQNAEQIRLKNIRKVYGRG
(SEQ ID NO:1128), RLYTGCVIFDLVSNRALSFRCLCCNSCHSASSSLFC

FSSCS LSESLSLPSSFSLWESLLVSSSSSESLPLSETSSSSSFTAASFPTTPFACF
 CFCCFDCGNSTGVGFFFKGF FFFDLAVFLGPLLFCCHPPFVLFLLVSPCPSSA
 GCSSAAQMDCSFSNTSAIVCLVNLTNTVTKDPTVMLL LSSSSNTCDFISM
 VTYGKLPRTAITSSYFSSSRKCSR (SEQ ID NO:1129), YQKSIWKVYVVR
 5 LLKPQPNIIPTVKKIVLLAGW (SEQ ID NO:1130), and/or CHPPFVLFLLVSPCPS
 SAGCSSAAQMDCSFSNTSA (SEQ ID NO:1131). Polynucleotides encoding these
 polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in Hodgkin's lymphoma, and to a lesser
 extent, in testes.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, particularly cancer. Similarly,
 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
 15 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a
 number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system,
 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected
 in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, reproductive, testicular,
 and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid,
 20 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
 25 422 as residues: Val-37 to Pro-49, His-76 to Asp-82, Thr-97 to Trp-105, Arg-158 to
 Asp-165, Glu-199 to Asp-214, Asn-229 to Pro-236, Thr-261 to Gln-266, Arg-292 to
 Glu-298, Glu-335 to Lys-351, Glu-372 to Glu-377, Leu-398 to Asn-405, Glu-437 to
 Pro-480, Gln-487 to Gln-495, Lys-507 to Ala-555, Ser-563 to Arg-569, Pro-588 to
 Glu-593, Lys-618 to Val-623, Pro-630 to Asn-635, Ser-644 to Gly-649, Lys-664 to
 30 Trp-673, Gly-679 to Phe-689, Asp-691 to Asp-704.

The tissue distribution in Hodgkin's lymphoma, combined with the homology
 to dnaJ and sec63 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful as a diagnostic
 for cancer, that the protein may be useful in regulating gene expression levels, and that
 it is essential for normal protein metabolism. Therefore, protein products of this gene
 35 may show utility as an anticancer agent, or even serve to protect from viral or bacterial
 infections, based upon its homologous function as a protein chaperone. Protein, as well

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as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:184 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3360 of SEQ ID NO:184, b is an integer of 15 to 3374, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:184, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 175

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 5. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5. Contact of cells with supernatant expressing the product of this gene has been shown to increase the permeability of the plasma membrane of chondrocytes to calcium. Thus it is likely that the product of this gene is involved in a signal transduction pathway that is initiated when the product binds a receptor on the surface of the plasma membrane of both chondrocytes, in addition to other cell-lines or tissue cell types. Thus, polynucleotides and polypeptides have uses which include, but are not limited to, activating chondrocytes.

This gene is expressed primarily in endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent, in bone marrow stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, endothelial, or vascular disorders, such as diseases involving angiogenic abnormalities including diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, and other diseases including arteriosclerosis and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected

in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, endothelial, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in endothelial cells indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for treating diseases where an increase or decrease in angiogenesis is indicated and as a factor in the wound healing process. In addition, the protein product of this gene may show utility in the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to microvascular disease, embolism, thrombosis, atherosclerosis, aneurysm, or stroke. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:185 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1323 of SEQ ID NO:185, b is an integer of 15 to 1337, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:185, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 176

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with both the RIC and MAT8 proteins (mouse), which are thought to be important in regulating chloride conductance in cells by modulating the response mediated by cAMP and protein kinase C to extracellular signals. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 GTSLDAAATAASLSPRGCRLRTPSSD (SEQ ID NO:1132), QIQRHTRAPKQLI
 PLMTPRRSLRDHPQA QTSRQTPRPSSHLVFM RMTTPSSMMNTPSGNNGGCWSQ
 10 LCCSSQASSSSPVASAGSCPGYAGIAGESIRNR S (SEQ ID NO:1133), PRR
 SLRDHPQA QTSRQTPRPSSHLVFM (SEQ ID NO:1134), THPPETGAVGR
 SCAVHHRHHHPHQWQVQAAVPVMPESLQVSPSETG ADNXLGTRRPSPLP
 AHRAQPPASPRRAWPEREDTDDEAGARAAGPSLLPPPTLPAPEGYLAPWGSL
 KLS PLLRQKVKHCGLC (SEQ ID NO:1135), PESLQVSPSETG ADNXLGTRRP
 15 SPLPAHRAQPPASP (SEQ ID NO:1136), GTAPKAPGSLQGRAGLGEVGDSDRQP
 WLQLHHLC LPSLARLFEGMQEAGHGELAGGLVFGCPAGCQLFLM DSPA
 MIPA (SEQ ID NO:1137), GEVGDSDRQPWLQLHHLC LPSLARLFEGMQEAGH
 (SEQ ID NO:1138), GSGGLSGRLCLGMVSQRASWCHQWDELLWCSCVSLD
 LSLEAHPFLP VAGSGSGVVVFHQQARLGLERWAGVLCRLHLGLVSGPECP
 20 (SEQ ID NO:1139), and/or QWDELLWCSCVSLDLSLEAHPFLP VAGSGSGVV
 VFHQQARL (SEQ ID NO:1140). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
 encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to
 reside on chromosome 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are
 useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in amniotic cells and hematopoietic cells
 including macrophages, neutrophils, T cells, TNF induced aortic endothelium, and to a
 lesser extent in testes, TNF induced epithelial cells, and smooth muscle.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, particularly inflammatory responses
 mediated by T cells, macrophages, and/or neutrophils, particularly those involving
 TNF, and also cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification
 35 of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune,

hematopoietic, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 424 as residues: Thr-19 to Ala-33, Leu-54 to Asp-82, Pro-89 to Ala-97, Pro-100 to Lys-125, Ser-127 to Phe-135, Gly-164 to Leu-169, Cys-173 to Arg-178.

The tissue distribution in hematopoietic cells, combined with the homology to the RIC and mat-8 genes, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for modifying inflammatory responses to cytokines such as TNF, and thus modifying the duration and/or severity of inflammation. Polynucleotides and polypeptides derived from this gene are thought to be useful in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:186 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 927 of SEQ ID NO:186, b is an integer of 15 to 941, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:186, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 177

This gene is expressed primarily in endothelial cells.

- 5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vascular disorders, including vascular restenosis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
- 10 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, endothelial, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
- 15 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- The tissue distribution in endothelial tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treating diseases associated with vascular responses to injury
- 20 such as vascular restenosis following angioplasty. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of a variety of other vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to microvascular disease, embolism, thrombosis, atherosclerosis, aneurysm, or stroke. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or
- 25 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:187 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
- 30 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 664 of SEQ ID NO:187, b is an integer of 15 to 678, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in
- 35 SEQ ID NO:187, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 178

- This gene appears to be chimeric. There are two ORFs of interest. The first
- 5 ORF-1 encodes a polypeptide preferably comprising one of the following polypeptide sequences:
- MRPDWKAGAGPGGPPQKPAPSSQRKPPARPSAAAAIAVAAAEERRLRQRN
RLRLEEDKPAVERCLEELVFGDVENDEDEALLRRLRGPRVQEHEDSGDSEVENEAKGNFPPQKKPVWVDEEDEDEEMVDMMNFRKDMMNKNAESKLSKDNLKK
- 10 RLKEEFQHAMGGVPAWAETTKRKTSSDDESEDEDDLLQRTGNFISTSTSLPRGILKMKNQCQHANAERPTVARISICAVPSRCTDCDGCWD (SEQ ID NO:1141); and/or CLEELVFGDVENDEDEALLRRLRGPRVQEHEDSGDSEVENEAKGNFPPQKKPVWVDEEDEDEEMVDMMNFRKDMMNKNAESKLSKDNLKKRLKEEFQHAMGGVPAWAETTKRKTSSDDESEDEDDLLQRTGNFISTSTSLPRGILKM
- 15 KNCQHANAERPTVARISICAVPSRCTDCDGC (SEQ ID NO:1142). ORF-2 encodes a polypeptide preferably comprising one of the following polypeptide sequences:
- LKEKIVRSFEVSPDGSFLLINGIAGYLHLLAMKTKELIGSMKINGRVAASTFSSD
SKKVYASSGDGEVYVWDVNSRKCLNRFVDEGSLYGLSIATSRNGQYVACGSN
CGVVNIYNQDSCLQETNPKPIKAIMNLVTGVTSLTFTNPTTEILAIASEKMKEAVR
- 20 LVHLPSTVFSNFPVIKNKNISHVHTMDFSPRSGYFALGNEKGKALMYRLHHYSD (SEQ ID NO:1143); and/or KINGRVAASTFSSDSKKVYASSGDGEVYVWDVNSRKCLNRFVDEGSLYGLSIATSRNGQYVACGSNCGVVNIYNQDSCLQETNPKPIKAIMNLVTGVTSLTFTNPTTEILAIASEKMKEAVRLVHLPSTVFSNFPVIKNKNISHVHTMDFSPRSGYFALGNEKGKAL (SEQ ID NO:1144). In specific
- 25 embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: WLLGLDNAVSLFQVDGKTNPQSIYLERFPIFKACFSANGE
EVLATSTHSKVLVYVD (SEQ ID NO:1145), LVFGDVENDEDEALLRRLRGPRVQ (SEQ ID NO:1146), KNAESKLSKDNLKKRLKEEFQHAMGGVP (SEQ ID NO:1147), and/or SLPRGILKMKNQCQHANAERPTVA (SEQ ID NO:1148).
- 30 Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. Moreover, the translation product of this gene shares homology with the transcriptional repressor TUP1 of *Candida albicans* (See Genbank Accession No. gil2245634 (AF005741)), which is thought to modulate the expression levels of cellular filament and may implicate this protein as serving a useful role in the amelioration of
- 35 proliferating cells and tissues.

This gene is expressed primarily in epididymus and endometrial tumors, and to a lesser extent, in T cell lymphoma and cell lines derived from colon cancer.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive or developmental conditions, which include tumors of the reproductive organs, including testis and endometrial cells. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 426 as residues: Ser-67 to Lys-72, Val-87 to Leu-93, Tyr-128 to Pro-141, Asp-204 to Gly-210.

The tissue distribution in reproductive tissue cancers, combined with the homology to a transcriptional repressor protein, indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for treating tumors of the endometrium or epithelial tumors of the reproductive system. Moreover, the protein may also be useful as a contraceptive. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:188 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1834 of SEQ ID NO:188, b is an integer of 15 to 1848, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:188, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 179

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence:

- 5 MRILQLILLALATGLVGGETRIIKGFECKLHSQPWQAALFEKTRLLCGATLIAPR
WLLTAAHCLKPRYIVHLGQHNLQKEEGCEQTRTATESFPHPGFNNSLPNKDH
RNDIMLVKMASPV SITWAVRPLTLSSRCVTAGTSCSFPAAGAARPDPSYACLT
DAPTSPSLSTRSVRTPTPATSQTPWCVPACRKGARTPARVTPGALWSVTSLFKA
LSPGARIRVRSPESLVSTRKSANMWTGSRRR (SEQ ID NO:1149); ETRIIKGF
10 ECKLHSQPWQAALFEKTRLLCGATLIAPRWLLTAAHCLKPRYIVHLGQHNLQK
EEGCEQTRTATESFPHPGFNNSLPNKDHRNDIMLVKMASPV SITWAVRPLTLSS
RCVTAGTSCSFPAAGAARPDPSYACLTCDAPTSPSLSTRSVRTPTPATSQTPWC
VPACRKGARTPARVTPGALWSVTSLFKALSPGARIRVRSPESLVSTRKSANMW
TGSRRR (SEQ ID NO:1150); and/or CKLHSQPWQAALFEKTRLLCGATLIAPRW
15 LLTAAHCLKPRYIVHLGQHNLQKEEGCEQTRTATESFPHPGFNNS (SEQ ID
NO:1151). The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with
neuropsin, a novel serine protease, which is thought to be important in modulating
extracellular signalling pathways in the brain. Owing to the structural similarity to other
serine proteases, the protein products of this gene are expected to have serine protease
20 activity which may be assayed by methods known in the art and described elsewhere
herein. Moreover, this protein has been shown to also have homology to PSA (prostate
specific antigen). PSA is a serum marker for prostate cancer and it is a member of the
kallikrein family. The members of the kallikrein family are secreted serine proteases and
some of them are good tissue specific markers. This new member of the kallikrein
25 family has been detected twice in endometrial tumor cDNA library and therefore is a
good candidate as a serum marker for endometrial tumor.

This gene is expressed primarily in endometrial tumor, and to a lesser extent, in
colon cancer, benign hypertrophic prostate, and thymus.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
30 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, reproductive, immune, or endocrine disorders, particularly cancers of the
endometrium or colon and benign hypertrophy of the prostate. Similarly, polypeptides
and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
35 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the urogenital or reproductive
systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely

detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, immune, endocrine, gastrointestinal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 427 as residues: Glu-27 to Trp-35, Leu-77 to Ala-89, Pro-96 to Asn-109, Ser-149 to Arg-156, Gln-172 to Ile-182, Glu-193 to Gly-204, Glu-245 to Asn-250.

The tissue distribution in proliferative reproductive tissues, combined with the homology to serine proteases indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing, treating, and/or preventing hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer of the endometrium or colon and hyperplasia of the prostate. Similarly, expression within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:189 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1278 of SEQ ID NO:189, b is an integer of 15 to 1292, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:189, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 180

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence:

VLQGRYFSPILEMRRLRPEGXXNLPGGSRAQKEPRQDLTLVLWPHCPHFAMTR
SYVPTKQCMVQGSFYCIFFKGPVQNW (SEQ ID NO:1152), and/or CPRRT
CVRVEKSRPFQCQLHSIS (SEQ ID NO:1153). Polynucleotides encoding such
polypeptides are also provided.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, neural disorders, particularly neurodegenerative conditions, in addition to
10 identifying and expanding stem cells in the CNS. Similarly, polypeptides and
antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders
of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene
at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
15 types (e.g., neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily
fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue
or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
428 as residues: Met-1 to Lys-9, Glu-26 to Lys-37, Lys-39 to Lys-48.

The tissue distribution in fetal brain indicates that the protein products of this
gene are useful for detecting and expanding stem cell populations in the (or of the)
central nervous system. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the
25 detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or
inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease,
Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis,
encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma,
congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms,
30 hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive
disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism,
and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and
perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain
indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is
35 involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or
neuronal differentiation or survival. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the

protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:190 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 892 of SEQ ID NO:190, b is an integer of 15 to 906, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:190, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 181**

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PKEPGVPE (SEQ ID NO:1154), LQLKPRDPFSTLGPNVAVL SPQRLVLETLSKLSIQDNNVDLILATPPFSRLEKLYSTMVRFLSDRKNPVCR
20 RWLWYCWPTWLRGTAWQLVPLQCRRAVSATSWAS (SEQ ID NO:1155), RDPF STLGPNAVLS PQRLVLETLSKLS (SEQ ID NO:1156), EVISGLFIQSRRRERGQ GVGSHM ILWGKSLFFSPQRLTKNIFKNYSLLL TQRFLFPCETLLLQY VYSIRCTVQYMKGSTLYCTGLSSEQGLF TTANFLAPARL (SEQ ID NO:1157), and/or IRCTVQYMKGSTLYCTGLSSEQG (SEQ ID NO:1158). Polynucleotides
25 encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in early stage human brain, fetal liver/spleen, and stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities, neural, immune, or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of
35 the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, neural, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids

(e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 429 as residues: Gln-42 to Gln-47, Gln-54 to Pro-60.

10 The tissue distribution in embryonic brain and fetal liver indicates that the protein products of this gene play a role in the development of the central nervous and hematopoietic systems. Therefore this gene and its products are useful for diagnosing or treating developmental abnormalities of the central nervous system. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow
15 transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation
20 and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
25 ID NO:191 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of
30 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1927 of SEQ ID NO:191, b is an integer of 15 to 1941, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:191, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 182**

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MPIIDQVNPELHDFMQSAEVTIFALSWLITWFGHVLSDFRHVVRLYDFFLACH
 PLMPIYFAAVIVLYREQEVLDCDCDMASVHHLLSQIPQDLPYETLISR XETFLFSF
 5 PHPNLLGRPLPNSKLRGRQPLLSKTL SWHQPSRGLIWCCGSGXRGLLRPEDRT
 KDVLT KPRTNRFVKLAVMGLTVALGAAALAVVKS ALEWAPKFQLQLFP (SEQ
 ID NO:1159; "ORF-1"); or CPEFFIPATLPCPFVFAFTSEASSRAYLTQRGPGG
 LAQNLMPLPVGFWMGSLPPPWCWRKWVSEACSCFC (SEQ ID NO:1160; "ORF-
 2"). ORF-2 is structurally similar to various TGF-beta family members. Thus, this
 10 polypeptide is expected to have a variety of activities in the modulation of cell growth
 and proliferation. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the
 following amino acid sequence:
 CRQAGAVRGHPMFQFTFYGVTXRFPVTRAAQAQQVAKAAASFRNPLPPTPGR
 WQRAHPKAHWERHKILC QAPRSPLCQVGSATGL (SEQ ID NO:1161), HILNY
 15 LMPIIDQVNPELHDFMQSAEVTIFALSWLITWFGHVLSDFRHVVRLYDFFLAC
 HPLMPIYFAAV IVLYREQEVLDCDCDMASVHHLLSQIPQDLPYETLISR XETFLFSF
 PHPNLLGRPLPNSKLRGRQPLLSK TLSWHQPSRGLIWCCGSGXRGLLR
 PEDRTKDVLT KPRTNRFVKLAVMGLTVALGAAALAVVKS ALEWAPK FQLQ
 LFP (SEQ ID NO:1162), AEVTIFALSWLITWFGHVLSDFRHVVRLYD (SEQ ID
 20 NO:1163), and/or VLT KPRTNRFVKLAVMGLTVALGAAALAVVKS A (SEQ ID
 NO:1164). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the
 invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
 20. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 linkage analysis for chromosome 20.

25 This gene is expressed primarily in osteoclastoma, microvascular endothelium,
 and bone marrow derived cell lines.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 30 not limited to, skeletal, vascular, or hematological diseases, particularly those involving
 aberrant proliferation of stem cells. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to
 these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
 tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at
 35 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
 types (e.g., skeletal, vascular, immune, hematological, and cancerous and wounded
 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal

fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:
5 430 as residues: Ser-33 to Ala-39.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow and endothelial cells indicates that the protein products of this gene is useful for treating disorders of the progenitors of the immune system. Applications include in vivo expansion of progenitor cells, ex vivo expansion of progenitor cells, or the treatment of tumors of the circulatory system, such
10 as lymphomas. Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also show utility in either the enhancement or inhibition of immune cell localization or targeting at sites of inflammation or injury. The protein product of this gene may be useful in the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders, which include, but are not limited to microvascular disease, embolism, aneurysm, atherosclerosis, or stroke.
15 Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:192 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
20 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2104 of SEQ ID NO:192, b is an integer of 15
25 to 2118, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:192, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 183

30

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:GFGSVSAAGRRSGGTWQPVQ (SEQ ID NO:1165), PGGLAVG SRW WSRSLT (SEQ ID NO:1166), LEPSRQRRPRRRGGTSPETDQRAKCWRQL (SEQ ID NO:1167), and/or VCLRCQNRMEN (SEQ ID NO:1168). In further specific
35 embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:
MAAQTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAAXAGAFSPASTTTTRHLSS
RNRPEGKVLETVGVFEPKQNGKYETGQLFLHSIFGYRGVVLPWQARLXDR

DVASAAPEKAENPAGHGSKEVKGKTHTYQVLIDARDCPHISQRSQTEAVTFL
 ANHDDSRALYAIPGLDYVSHEDILPYTSTDQVPIQHELPERFLLYDQTKAPPFVA
 RETLRAWQEKNHPWLELSDVHRETTENIRVTVIPFYMGMRQAQNSHVYWWRY
 CIRLENLDSDDVVQLRERHWIRFSLSGTLETVRGRGVVGREPVLSKEQPAFQYSS
 5 HVSLQASSGHMWGTFRFERPDGSHFDVRIPPFSLESNKDEKTPPSGLHW (SEQ
 ID NO:1169), MAACTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAA (SEQ ID
 NO:1170), MAACTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAA (SEQ ID
 NO:1171), MAACTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAA (SEQ ID
 NO:1172), MAACTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAA (SEQ ID
 10 NO:1173), MAACTARRPGRGQPLVVPVADXGPVAKAALCAA (SEQ ID
 NO:1174), VLETVGVFVFPKQNGKYETGQLFLHSIFGYRGVVL (SEQ ID
 NO:1175), GLDYVSHEDILPYTST (SEQ ID NO:1176), DVHRETTENIRVTVIPFY
 M (SEQ ID NO:1177), WWRYCIRLENLDSDDVVQLRER (SEQ ID NO:1178), PAFQ
 YSSHVSLQASSGHMWGTFRFER (SEQ ID NO:1179), RLPCHKRRCFCLVIQ
 15 KKSFKFEMLDGNLISGGVGEDVFMADIVQAWDIEGPTVIMVSQEGHSFCLRS
 LRYMWAVTSINQHLIVSVSFAFHLLGAMASRVLCFFWSCRSHIPVXQSGPLPGK
 QDDTSVAKNAMKEKLPGLIFSILFWHLKHTNCLQHFALWSVSGREVPPRR
 RGRRWREGSSXGRAQSGGLGHRAXVSDRDHQRLPTARP PGCTGCHVPPERR
 PAADTEPNP (SEQ ID NO:1180), KEFMLDGNLISGGVGEDVFMADIVQAWDIE
 20 (SEQ ID NO:1181), AVTSINQHLIVSVSFAFHLLGAMASRVLC (SEQ ID
 NO:1182), and/or TARP PGCTGCHVPPERRPAA (SEQ ID NO:1183).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.
 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 17.
 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage
 25 analysis for chromosome 17.

This gene is expressed primarily in gall bladder, prostate, and fetal brain, and to
 a lesser extent, in tumor and fetal tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, gastrointestinal, reproductive, neural, or growth related disorders such as
 cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful
 in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
 35 prostate, gall bladder, and fetal brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.,
 gastrointestinal, reproductive, neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded

tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal brain and tumor tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of growth-related disorders, such as cancers. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival, in addition to metabolic, or reproductive disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:193 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1524 of SEQ ID NO:193, b is an integer of 15 to 1538, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:193, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 184

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: SLCCPEGAEGC (SEQ ID NO:1184), QLKKTHYDRPCP (SEQ ID NO:1185), QLKKTHYDRPCP (SEQ ID NO:1186), MNRPCPFCLWKVFP LLLLHEELFPLPVP (SEQ ID NO:1187), and/or KEKTFTPRNSLCCPEG
 5 AEGCIAGGDLQLKKTHY (SEQ ID NO:1188). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in stromal cell, tonsil, and glioblastoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic, immune and inflammatory disorders, in addition to neural disorders, such as glioblastoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
 15 tissues or cells, particularly of the stromal cells, tonsil, and glioblastoma expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
 20 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Additionally, it is believed that the product of this gene regulates pancreatic cell differentiation into beta cells. Accordingly, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful in the treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and associated conditions e.g.
 25 pancreatic hypofunction and the prevention, as well as the treatment of undifferentiated type pancreatic cancers.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 432 as residues: Pro-27 to Ala-32.

The tissue distribution in stromal cells and tonsils indicates that the protein
 30 product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of immune and inflammatory disorders and glioblastoma. Similarly, the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone
 35 marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection,

inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:194 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1084 of SEQ ID NO:194, b is an integer of 15 to 1098, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:194, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 185

This gene is expressed primarily in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hepatic or metabolic diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the liver, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, metabolic, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, bile, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 433 as residues: Gly-32 to Lys-39.

The tissue distribution in hepatocellular carcinoma tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases.

Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the protein may have a useful role in treating, detecting, or preventing developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:195 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 987 of SEQ ID NO:195, b is an integer of 15 to 1001, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:195, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 186

This gene is expressed primarily in hippocampus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neuronal or endocrine disorders, particularly behavioral and mood disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hippocampus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 434 as residues: Ser-14 to Tyr-20.

The tissue distribution in hippocampus indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of neuronal disorders. Moreover, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:196 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1444 of SEQ ID NO:196, b is an integer of 15 to 1458, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:196, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 187

This gene is expressed primarily in bone cancer and hippocampus, and to a lesser extent, in osteoclastoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, bone-related disorders and neuronal diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the bone, osteoclast, and hippocampus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, skeletal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in hippocampus and skeletal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of bone-related disorders and neuronal diseases. Similarly, this gene product is useful in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Alternatively, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:197 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1268 of SEQ ID NO:197, b is an integer of 15 to 1282, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:197, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 188

5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

This gene is expressed primarily in neuronal tissues such as hippocampus, spinal cord, and hypothalamus.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neuronal diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
15 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neuronal tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neuronal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
20 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neuronal tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of neuronal disorders, such as
25 Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked
30 disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
ID NO:198 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
35 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 937 of SEQ ID NO:198, b is an integer of 15 to 951, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:198, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 189

10 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 10. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 10.

This gene is expressed primarily in neuronal tissues and immune tissues.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neuronal and immune-related disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neuronal and immune-related tissues, 20 expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neuronal, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily 25 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 437 as residues: Pro-19 to Asp-25.

30 The tissue distribution neuronal and immune tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of neuronal and immune-related disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, neuronal disorders, and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, 35 psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the

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developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Additionally, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:199 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1726 of SEQ ID NO:199, b is an integer of 15 to 1740, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:199, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 190

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human N33, a gene located in a homozygously deleted region of human metastatic prostate cancer, which is thought to be important in prevention of prostate cancer. The gene and its translation product also share sequence homology with an isolated prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene (PSTG) product (WO9532214-A1.). In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence:

AQRKKEMVLSEKVSQLMWNTNKRVPVIRMNGDKFRRLVKAPPRNYSVIVMFTA
LQLHRQCVVCKQADEEFQILANSWRYSSAFTNRIFFAMVDFDEGSDVFQMLNM
NSAPTFINFPKAGKPKRGDTYELQVRGFSAEQIARWIADRTDVNIRVIRPPNMA
ARWRFWCVSVT (SEQ ID NO:1189), MVVALLIVCDVPSAS (SEQ ID NO:1190),

AQRKKEMVLSEKVSQ (SEQ ID NO:1191), MEWTNKRVPVIRMNGDKF (SEQ ID:1192), RRLVKAPPRNYSVIVMFTALQLHRQCVVCKQADEEFQILAN SWRY SSAFTNRIFFA (SEQ ID NO:1193), MVDFDEGSDVFQMLNMNSAPTFINPFA KGKP (SEQ ID NO:1194), KRGDYELQVRGFSAEQIARWIADRTDVNIRVIRPPN
 5 (SEQ ID NO:1195), and/or YAGPLMLGLLAVIGGLVYLRRVIWNFSLIKLD GLLQLCVLCLL (SEQ ID NO:1196). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in infant adrenal gland, prostate cell line, and to a lesser extent in adrenal gland.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, prostate cancer and endocrine disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
 15 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the prostate and adrenal gland, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. prostate, endocrine, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
 20 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 438 as residues: Pro-34 to Gly-43, Arg-113 to Pro-120.

25 The tissue distribution infant adrenal gland, combined with the homology to N33 and prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene (PSTG) indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment for prostate cancer and endocrine disorders, and that the nucleic acids and proteins of this gene can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of prostate, endocrine and colorectal cancers. Protein, as
 30 well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:200 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
 35 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

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polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1693 of SEQ ID NO:200, b is an integer of 15 to 1707, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:200, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 191

This gene is expressed primarily in T-cell, and to a lesser extent in fetal lung.

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Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and respiratory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and respiratory systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, respiratory, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

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Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 439 as residues: Trp-3 to Phe-9.

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The tissue distribution in T-cells and fetal lung indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune and respiratory disorders. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product

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in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. The tissue distribution also indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of disorders associated with developing lungs, particularly in premature infants where the lungs are the last tissues to develop. The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of lung tumors, since the gene may be involved in the regulation of cell division, particularly since it is expressed in fetal tissue. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:201 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 765 of SEQ ID NO:201, b is an integer of 15 to 779, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:201, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 192

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 6. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 6. The translation product of this gene shares significant homology with the rat protein Neuritin, and in fact appears to be a human ortholog of the rat protein. It is believed that this gene is induced in rats by neural activity and neurotrophins, and that it promotes neuritogenesis. Neural activity and neurotrophins induce synaptic remodeling in part by altering gene expression. This gene is believed to be a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein encoded by a hippocampal gene, and to possess neural activity. This molecule is believed to be expressed in postmitotic-differentiating neurons of the developing nervous system and neuronal structures associated with plasticity in the adult. Message of this gene is believed to be induced by neuronal activity and by the activity-regulated neurotrophins BDNF and NT-3. The

product of this gene is believed to stimulate neurite outgrowth and arborization in primary embryonic hippocampal and cortical cultures, and to act as a downstream effector of activity-induced neurite outgrowth. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: DAVFKGFSDCLLKLGDS (SEQ ID NO:1197), CQEGAKDMWDKLRKESKNLN (SEQ ID NO:1198), VLLVLSAALATWLSF (SEQ ID NO:1199), MGLKLNGRYISLILAVQIAYLVQAVRAAGKCD AVFKGFSDCLLKLGDS (SEQ ID NO:1200), PAAWDDKTNIKTVCTYWEDFHS CTVTALTDCQEGAKDMWDKLRKESKNLN IQGSLFELCGSGNGAAGSLLPAFP VLLVLSAALATWLSF (SEQ ID NO:1201), and/or MGLKLNGRYISLI LAVQIAY LVQAVRAAGKCD AVFKGFSDCLLKLGDSXXXXXPAAWDDKTNIKTVCTYWE DFHSCTVTALTDCQEGAKDMWDKLRKESKNLN IQGSLFELCGSGNGAAGSLL PAFPVLLVLSAALATWLSF (SEQ ID NO:1202). Polynucleotides encoding this polypeptide are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in human placenta, endometrial tumor and tissues of the central nervous system (CNS).

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, relating to reproductive disorders, cancers and neurological diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and neurological disorders, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive, neurological, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 440 as residues: Asp-47 to Asp-63, His-75 to Tyr-80, Pro-83 to Tyr-89.

The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of reproductive disorders such as endometrial tumors. Expression of this gene in tissues of the CNS, and its strong homology to Neuritin, suggest that the protein product from this gene is also useful in the treatment and diagnosis of neurological disorders and in the regeneration of neural tissues, e.g., following injury.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:202 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1603 of SEQ ID NO:202, b is an integer of 15 to 1617, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:202, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 193

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with tenascin, which is thought to be important in development. The translation product of this gene is believed to be a ligand of the fibroblast growth factor family. FGF ligand activity is known in the art and can be assayed by methods known in the art and disclosed elsewhere herein.

Northern analysis indicates that a 2.5 kb band is expressed in brain and lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers, growth disorders of the brain and lung. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cancer tissues, brain, lung, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, lung, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 441 as residues: Gly-29 to Glu-34, Arg-71 to Arg-76, Thr-176 to Cys-182, Gly-184 to Glu-199.

The tissue distribution in brain and lung, combined with the homology to tenascin indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancers. Alternatively, given the tissue distribution indicated by Northern analysis, the translation product of this gene is thought to be a growth factor functioning in the brain and lung that may be useful in treating neurodegeneration and lung disorder. For example, the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of disorders associated with developing lungs, particularly in premature infants where the lungs are the last tissues to develop. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of lung tumors; since the gene may be involved in the regulation of cell division. Additionally, expression in the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:203 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1960 of SEQ ID NO:203, b is an integer of 15 to 1974, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:203, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 194

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: MNSAAGFSHLDRRERV LKLGESFEKQPRCASTLC (SEQ ID NO:1203). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal human lung and neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, lung development and respiratory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders

5 of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the respiratory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. respiratory, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the

10 standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal lung and neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of lung and immunity related diseases, for example, lung cancer, viral, fungal or bacterial infections (e.g.

15 lesions caused by tuberculosis), inflammation (e.g. pneumonia), metabolic lesions etc. Furthermore; the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of disorders associated with developing lungs, particularly in premature infants where the lungs are the last tissues to develop. The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the

20 diagnosis and intervention of lung tumors, since the gene may be involved in the regulation of cell division, particularly since it is expressed in fetal tissue. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available

25 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:204 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

30 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1043 of SEQ ID NO:204, b is an integer of 15 to 1057, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:204, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 195

This gene is expressed primarily in breast lymph node, and to a lesser extent in synovial tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and skeletal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, skeletal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in breast lymph node and synovium indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune and skeletal disorders. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. The expression of this gene product in synovium indicates a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis as well as disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie.

spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- 5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:205 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.
- 10 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 707 of SEQ ID NO:205, b is an integer of 15 to 721, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:205, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 196

- The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 5.
- 20 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 5. The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human M-phase phosphoprotein 4, which is thought to be important in the phosphorylation and signal transduction processes. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the
- 25 sequence: TIYPTEELQAVQKIVSITERALKLVSD (SEQ ID NO:1204), RALKGVLR VGVLAKEGLLLRGDRNVNLVLLC (SEQ ID NO:1205), ALAALRHAKWFQA RAN GLQSCVIRILRDLQCRVPTWS (SEQ ID NO:1206), GDALRRVFECISSGIL (SEQ ID NO:1207), LAFRQIHKVLGMDPLP (SEQ ID NO:1208), and/or TIYPTEELQAVQKIVSITERALKLVSDSLSEHEKNKNKEGDDKKEGGKDRALKGVLRVG
- 30 VLAKGLLLRGDRNVNLVLLCSEKPSKTLLSRIAENLPKQLAVISPEKYDIKCAV SEAAIILNSCVEPKMQVTITLTSPHREENMREGDVTSGMVKDPPDVLDRQKCLD ALAALRHAKWFQARANGLQSCVIRILRDLQCRVPTWSDFPSWAMELLVEKAI SSASSPQSPGDALRRVFECISSGILKGSPGLLDPEKDPFDLTATMTDQQREDIT SSAQFALRLLAFRQIHKVLGMDPLPQMSQRFNIHNNRKRRRDSDGVDGFEEAG
- 35 KKDKKDYDNF (SEQ ID NO:1209), MERHPKKKMCSD (SEQ ID NO:1210), and/or GENSSSD FFPLFLFYFLVALASPPIFVSFIN (SEQ ID NO:1211). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in human hippocampus, and to a lesser extent in prostate and human frontal cortex.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders related to the reproductive and nervous systems. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive, CNS, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 444 as residues: Arg-13 to Asp-21, Lys-28 to Lys-38, Val-76 to Asp-81, Ser-99 to Ala-107, Pro-130 to Phe-136, Thr-143 to Ile-150, Pro-176 to Phe-182, Asn-186 to Gly-196, Ala-202 to Phe-214.

The tissue distribution in human hippocampus, prostate, and frontal cortex, combined with the homology to human M-phase phosphoprotein 4 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of reproductive and nervous system disorders. Furthermore, elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:206 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of

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a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2451 of SEQ ID NO:206, b is an integer of 15 to 2465, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:206, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 197

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the sequence: MGSQHSAAARPSSCRRKQEDDRDG (SEQ ID NO:1212), LLAEREQEEAIAQ
 10 FPYVEFTGRDSITCLTC (SEQ ID NO:1213), and/or QGTGYIPTEQVNELVALI
 PHSDQRLRPQRTKQYV (SEQ ID NO:1214). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in human primary breast cancer, and to a lesser extent, in human adult spleen, Hodgkin's lymphoma I, and salivary gland.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer, as well as immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes
 20 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly cancers and the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or
 25 cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 445 as residues: Ser-126 to Gly-138.

30 The tissue distribution in tumors of breast origins indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Furthermore, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. In
 35 such an event, this gene may be useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Protein, as well as,

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antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:207 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1466 of SEQ ID NO:207, b is an integer of 15 to 1480, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:207, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 198

This gene is expressed primarily in monocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, blood cell disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in monocytes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of blood cell disorders. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in monocytes also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

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Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:208 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 858 of SEQ ID NO:208, b is an integer of 15 to 872, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:208, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 199

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 6. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 6.

This gene is expressed primarily in human ovary and synovia, and to a lesser extent in human 8 week whole embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive and developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and developmental systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive, developmental, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human ovary and human 8 week whole embryo indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of reproductive and developmental disorders. Similarly, expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the

diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:209 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1765 of SEQ ID NO:209, b is an integer of 15 to 1779, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:209, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 200

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 8. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 8. The translation product of this gene shares limited sequence homology with collagen proline rich domain.

This gene is expressed primarily in CNS.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. CNS, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene.

expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 448 as residues: Pro-35 to Asp-41.

5 The tissue distribution in tissues of the central nervous system indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of neurological diseases and disorders, such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and
10 altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed
15 tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:210 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
20 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2096 of SEQ ID NO:210, b is an integer of 15 to 2110, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown
25 in SEQ ID NO:210, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 201

30 The translation product of this gene shares homology with a mammalian histone H1a protein. One embodiment for this gene is the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

ARLNVGRESLKREMLKSQGVKVSESPMGARHSSWPEGAAAFCKKVQGAQM^{QF}
PPRR (SEQ ID NO:1215), ARLNVGRESLKREML (SEQ ID NO:1216), LKSQGV
35 KVSESPMGARHSSW (SEQ ID NO:1217), AFCKKVQGAQM^{QF}PPRR (SEQ ID
NO:1218), and/or AFCKKVQGAQM^{QF}PPRR (SEQ ID NO:1219). An additional

embodiment is the polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments. (See Genbank Accession No. pirlS24178).

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 10 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 15 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders. Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in vital
 20 immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker
 25 and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:211 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the
 30 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 924 of SEQ ID NO:211, b is an integer of 15 to 938, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in
 35 SEQ ID NO:211, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 202

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
10 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
15 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders. Since the gene is
20 expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein,
25 as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ
ID NO:212 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present
30 invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1537 of SEQ ID NO:212, b is an integer of 15
35 to 1551, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:212, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 203

5 This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, infectious disorders, immune disorders, and cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 451 as residues: Thr-31 to Lys-36.

 The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of infectious disorders, immune disorders, and cancers. Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Expression of this gene product in neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:213 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of

a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 983 of SEQ ID NO:213, b is an integer of 15 to 997, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:213, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 204

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 16. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 16. The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with lactate dehydrogenase, which is thought to be important in lactate metabolism.

This gene is expressed primarily in human tonsils, and to a lesser extent, in spleen, and neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders, infectious disorders, and cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune disorders, infectious disorders, and cancers, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. tonsils, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 452 as residues: Gly-7 to Ser-12.

The tissue distribution in human tonsils, spleen, and neutrophils, combined with the homology to lactate dehydrogenase gene indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders, infectious disorders, and cancers. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in tonsils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen

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presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:214 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1482 of SEQ ID NO:214, b is an integer of 15 to 1496, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:214, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 205

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Gcap1 protein which is developmentally regulated in brain. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: NFFFVCLFKSSLRLVNSSYTPILCVL (SEQ ID NO:1220). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta and endometrial tumors.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vasculogenesis/angiogenesis and tumorigenesis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular system and tumors, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. placental, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 453 as residues: Lys-9 to Gln-16.

The tissue distribution placenta and endometrial tumors, combined with the homology to Gcap1 protein indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders or dysfunctions of the vascular system, which include, but are not limited to atherosclerosis, hypertension, embolism, thrombosis, microvascular disease, aneurysm, or stroke, or tumorigenesis. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the placenta. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental function. Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or survival of the developing embryo or fetus. Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta also indicates that this gene product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:215 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1294 of SEQ ID NO:215, b is an integer of 15 to 1308, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:215, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 206

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a C. elegans protein of unknown function (F23B2.4 [Caenorhabditis elegans]). In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: VQVLEQLTNNAVAESRFNDAAYYWMLSMQCLDIAQD (SEQ ID NO:1221), PAQKDTMLGKFYHFQRLAELYHGYHAIHRHTEDP (SEQ ID NO:1222), LAKQSKALGAYRLARHAYDKLRGLYIP (SEQ ID NO:1223), ARFQKSIELGTLTIRAKPFHDSEELVPLCYRCSTNN (SEQ ID NO:1224), PLLNNLGNCINCRCQPFIFSASSYDVLHLVEFYLEEGITDEEAISLIDLEVLPRKR DDRQLEICKQQLPDSCG (SEQ ID NO:1225) MPYAQWLAENDRFEEAQ KAFH KAGRQREA (SEQ ID NO:1226), and/or FSVHRPETLFNISRFLHSLPKDTPS GISKVKILFT (SEQ ID NO:1227). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, male reproductive and endocrine disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. testes, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in testes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment of male reproductive and endocrine disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the

treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that may be expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product may be expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:216 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1691 of SEQ ID NO:216, b is an integer of 15 to 1705, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:216, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 207

This gene is expressed in fetal lung.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, lung diseases such as cystic fibrosis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the respiratory system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. respiratory, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample

taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 455 as residues: Tyr-49 to Cys-54.

10 The tissue distribution in fetal lung indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection and treatment of disorders associated with developing lungs, particularly in premature infants where the lungs are the last tissues to develop. The tissue distribution indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of lung tumors, since the gene may be involved in the regulation of cell division, particularly since it is expressed in fetal tissue. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

15 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:217 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more
20 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 985 of SEQ ID NO:217, b is an integer of 15 to 999, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:217, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
1	HLHDS67	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	11	2526	427	2526	458	249	1	30	31	30
2	HLHDZ58	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	12	1131	1	1131	129	250	1	14	15	115
3	HLMMJ13	97979 03/27/97	Lambda ZAP II	13	941	39	941	62	251	1	44	45	102
3	HLMMJ13	97979 03/27/97	Lambda ZAP II	218	941	39	941	245	456	1	35	36	41
4	HLTEI25	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	14	843	1	843	155	252	1	19	20	42
5	HMSJX24	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	15	1018	1	1018	90	253	1	18	19	36
6	HNFE65	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	16	661	1	661	76	254	1	28	29	127

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
7	HNHDX07	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	17	553	1	553	106	255	1	23	24	66
8	HNHGC82	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	18	869	1	869	101	256	1	21	22	68
9	HNHGO09	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	19	959	1	959	176	257	1	21	22	43
10	HOUBE18	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	20	1446	1	1446	101	258	1	27	28	50
11	HOUDL69	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	21	1471	579	1460	692	259	1	31	32	42
12	HPMFI71	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	22	1402	242	1402	401	260	1	32	33	60
13	HPMGQ55	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	23	1047	1	1047	164	261	1	26	27	35
14	HPQAC69	97979 03/27/97	Lambda ZAP II	24	990	1	988	82	262	1	20	21	37

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
15	HPTBB03	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	25	1208	350	1173	398	263	1	29	30	210
16	HPTWA66	97979 03/27/97	pBluescript	26	1922	1381	1922	24	264	1	33	34	547
16	HPTWA66	97979 03/27/97	pBluescript	219	575	1	575	148	457	1	22	23	65
17	HPTWC08	97979 03/27/97	pBluescript	27	1951	1422	1874	219	265	1	19	20	299
18	HRGCZ46	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	28	3989	2635	3989	2748	266	1	16	17	39
19	HSVU34	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	29	3735	2966	3735	272	267	1	30	31	594
19	HSVU34	97979 03/27/97	Uni-ZAP XR	220	3018	1929	3018	26	458	1	1	2	156

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT 3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
20	HSDFW61	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	30	1667	59	1625	138	268	1	32	33	130
21	HSDGP60	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	31	1408	1	1408	285	269	1			20
22	HSOAJ55	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	32	3186	2402	3186	302	270	1	43	44	159
22	HSOAJ55	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	221	2031	1273	2031	1285	459	1	29	30	30

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
23	HSQEO84	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	33	971	13	971	91	91	271	1	19	20	218
23	HSQEO84	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	222	968	8	968	86	86	460	1	20	21	56
24	HSXAM05	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	34	1792	369	1792	470	470	272	1	26	27	49
25	HSXAS67	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	35	896	1	896	96	96	273	1	32	33	121

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
26	HTDAF28	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pSport1	36	912	1	912	38	274	1	22	23	87
27	HTEGQ64	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	37	1382	67	1382	271	275	1			25
28	HTGEU09	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	38	872	1	872	74	276	1	18	19	28
29	HTOAM21	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	39	812	1	812	41	277	1	30	31	43

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
30	HTPBW79	209511 12/03/97	Uni-ZAP XR	40	1515	118	1507	302	302	278	1	24	25	362
30	HTSEV09	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pBluescript	223	1404	1	1265	92	92	461	1	19	20	415
31	HIPCD40	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	41	704	22	704		117	279	1	18	19	127
32	HTWBY48	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pSport1	42	1094	1	1094	32	32	280	1	34	35	53

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
33	HTWCI46	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pSport1	43	1821	892	1647	56	56	281	1	26	27	29
34	HTXGI75	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	44	1024	30	1024		167	282	1	20	21	25
35	HWTBF59	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	45	983	779	983	85	85	283	1	30	31	221
35	HWTBF59	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	224	707	488	707	514	514	462	1	41	42	64

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
36	HADAE74	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pSport1	46	2421	664	1587	2110	2110	284	1	33	34	40
37	HAGFB60	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	47	840	1	840	97	97	285	1	30	31	48
38	HATEF60	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	48	2432	1193	2246	1491	1491	286	1	17	18	51
39	HBMSN25	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	49	1742	1165	1742	1207	1207	287	1	23	24	31

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
40	HCDAR68	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	50	1487	181	1455	325	325	288	1	35	36	56
41	HCE3J79	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	51	1328	251	1328	525	525	289	1			21
42	HMDAN54	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	52	1856	725	1853	928	928	290	1	33	34	50
43	HCECA49	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	53	1558	310	1408	109	109	291	1	30	31	98

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
44	HCEEC15	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	54	948	1	948	9	9	292	1	23	24	65
45	HCESF40	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pBluescript	55	990	99	990	193	193	293	1	32	33	256
45	HCESF40	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pBluescript	225	1384	99	1384	193	193	463	1	32	33	205
46	HCFMV39	97974 04/04/97 209080 05/29/97	pSport1	56	1603	1	1296	96	96	294	1	29	30	102

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
47	HCMX86	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	57	1052	5	786	12	295	1	28	29	32
48	HCNAP62	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	58	814	1	558	93	296	1	22	23	42
49	HCRAF32	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	59	1215	257	1215	356	297	1	19	20	20
50	HCUDC07	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	ZAP Express	60	478	1	478	147	298	1	36	37	69

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
51	HCWBB42	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	ZAP Express	61	618	1	618	212	212	299	1	35	36	74
52	HDTAB05	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	pCMVSPORT 2.0	62	751	1	751	257	257	300	1	21	22	32
53	HE2AV74	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	63	780	283	780		433	301	1			16
54	HE2AY71	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	64	588	21	588	169	169	302	1			16

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
55	HE2GS36	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	65	945	1	349	520	520	303	1	39	40	111
55	HE2GS36	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	226	774	272	774	445	445	464	1			37
56	HE2OF09	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	66	1866	1313	1866	1596	1596	304	1			11
57	HE6EU50	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	67	1152	117	686	237	237	305	1	20	21	34

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of AA of Signal Codon	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
58	HE9HU17	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	68	2483	1577	2448	1620	306	1			14
59	HE9ND48	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	69	536	1	536	83	307	1	36	37	43
60	HEBBW11	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	70	574	97	564	109	308	1	55	56	137
60	HEBBW11	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	227	865	647	865	388	465	1	30	31	135

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
61	HELDY74	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	71	932	1	932	201	201	309	1	17	18	33
62	HEMAE80	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	72	996	1	945	12	12	310	1	24	25	136
63	HFEBA88	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	73	785	464	785	356	356	311	1	29	30	57
64	HFGAB89	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	74	1069	196	1047	295	295	312	1	32	33	34

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
65	HFVHY45	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	pBluescript	75	831	1	831	50	313	1	36	37	89
66	HGBAJ93	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	76	590	1	590	233	314	1	38	39	94
67	HGBBQ69	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	77	1274	1	1273	105	315	1	24	25	43
68	HHFCF08	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	78	1133	4	1042	175	316	1	23	24	30

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
69	HHFHJ59	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	79	661	1	661	192	192	317	1	29	30	112
70	HHFHR32	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	80	1378	1	1378	58	58	318	1	25	26	235
71	HHGCN69	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	81	1440	298	1440	532	532	319	1	23	24	34
72	HHGDO13	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	82	1381	766	1371	993	993	320	1	23	24	34

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
73	HHPFD63	97975 04/04/97 209081 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	83	1706	182	1644	257	257	321	1	24	25	81
74	HHSEG23	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	84	573	1	573	160	160	322	1	18	19	71
75	HJPAV06	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	85	684	199	684	323	323	323	1	27	28	33
76	HKIXL73	97976 04/04/97	pBluescript	86	1036	591	1036	690	690	324	1	32	33	114
77	HKMNC43	97976 04/04/97	pBluescript	87	908	1	908	139	139	325	1	18	19	108
78	HMEJE31	97976 04/04/97	Lambda ZAP II	88	655	1	655	165	165	326	1	33	34	64
79	HMSKS35	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	89	1102	1	1102	228	228	327	1	23	24	49

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
79	HMSKS35	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	228	1102	1	1102	228	228	466	1	26	27	49
80	HNFAE54	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	90	1533	665	1518	347	347	328	1	26	27	293
81	HNFJH45	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	91	575	1	575	275	275	329	1	30	31	67
82	HNGBT31	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	92	639	1	639	224	224	330	1	28	29	104
83	HNGIN60	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	93	858	1	858	239	239	331	1	23	24	58
83	HNGIN60	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	229	744	1	744	225	225	467	1	43	44	70
84	HNGJG84	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	94	526	1	526	268	268	332	1	29	30	38
85	HNHDW42	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	95	426	1	426	168	168	333	1	28	29	71

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
86	HNHFL57	97976 04/04/97	Uni-ZAP XR	96	844	1	844	98	98	334	1	25	26	61
87	HOGAR52	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pCMVSPORT 2.0	97	1985	453	1985	533	533	335	1	17	18	285
88	HOSBZ55	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	98	1416	69	1416	246	246	336	1	32	33	54
89	HOSDI92	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	99	1760	1469	1760	934	934	337	1	22	23	59

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
89	HOSDI92	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	230	1935	141	772		274	468	1	20	21	58
90	HPBCU51	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript SK-	100	599	1	599	86	86	338	1	27	28	119
91	HPCAL49	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	101	784	1	784	113	113	339	1	36	37	38
92	HPFCR13	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	102	404	1	404	266	266	340	1	30	31	46

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
92	HPFCR13	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	231	1035	602	1035	859	859	469	1	32	33	58
93	HPHAC83	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	103	2218	840	2182	1035	1035	341	1	17	18	17
93	HOFNZ45	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	232	760	1	728	86	86	470	1	36	37	61
94	HPMBQ32	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	104	1351	1	1351	18	18	342	1	23	24	86

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
95	HPWAN23	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	105	2066	51	2052	270	270	343	1	29	30	537
95	HPWAN23	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	233	2057	1	1954	220	220	471	1	29	30	315
96	HRDFB85	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	106	1705	23	1697	233	233	344	1	21	22	201
97	HRGBR28	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	107	1167	1	557	604	604	345	1	22	23	122

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
98	HSKGN81	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript	108	1907	151	1432	353	346	1	23	24	260
98	HSKGN81	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript	234	2084	335	2084	537	472	1	19	20	23
99	HSPAH56	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pSport1	109	611	1	576	229	347	1	25	26	47
100	HE8EU04	209746 04/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	110	2632	294	2632	337	348	1	25	26	333

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
100	HSXBT86	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	235	2143	53	1096	235	235	473	1			9
101	HSXCS62	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	111	2249	1	1953	90	90	349	1	18	19	199
102	HTEFU09	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	112	2198	228	2158	400	400	350	1			23
103	HTEKM35	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	113	1043	40	1043	320	320	351	1	20	21	142

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
104	HTGEP89	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	114	703	1	703	285	352	1	29	30	94
105	HTGEW91	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	115	3684	526	1338	584	353	1	24	25	37
106	HTOEY16	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	116	1965	127	1915	202	354	1	27	28	38
107	HTPCN79	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	117	503	1	503	1	355	1	7	8	70

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
108	HTSGM54	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript	118	1071	50	981	29	356	1	30	31	227
108	HTSGM54	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript	236	1133	316	1069	423	474	1	12	13	84
109	HTSHE40	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pBluescript	119	1101	118	956	218	357	1	31	32	89
110	HTWAF58	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	120	282	1	282	137	358	1	25	26	48

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
111	HTWBY29	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	pSport1	121	2635	1593	2489	1654	359	1	25	26	55
112	HUKFC71	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	122	994	1	932	272	360	1	15	16	221
113	HCE3Q10	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	123	1542	1	1542	143	361	1	25	26	63
114	HCEVR60	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	124	1390	82	1390	127	362	1	32	33	153

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of AA of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
115	HDTAW95	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	pCMVSPORT 2.0	125	1288	412	1288	571	571	363	1			16
116	HE6EL90	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	126	1517	1	1452	243	243	364	1			9
117	HELB029	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	127	1073	198	1073		776	365	1			13
118	HERAH36	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	128	300	155	300	202	202	366	1			17

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
119	HFXBW82	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	129	1275	1	1275	56	56	367	1	23	24	61
120	HHPTD20	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	130	472	51	472		243	368	1			32
121	HIBED17	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Other	131	1950	284	1927	395	395	369	1	72	73	245
122	HLTER03	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	132	990	1	990	78	78	370	1	22	23	34

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
123	HOABL56	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	133	1720	565	1720	660	371	1	18	19	21
124	HPMCJ92	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	134	705	28	705	106	372	1	28	29	98
125	HPWAZ95	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	135	323	1	323	88	373	1	27	28	78
126	HRGBR18	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	136	582	1	582	16	374	1	17	18	30

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
127	HSUBW09	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	137	1021	1	1021	153	153	375	1	32	33	56
128	HUKCO64	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	138	1777	1	1339	198	198	376	1	23	24	63
129	H6EAA53	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	139	643	303	643	306	306	377	1	14	15	38
130	HAGAI11	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	140	1220	1	1220	567	567	378	1	50	51	98

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
131	HAGAO39	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	141	721	1	721		415	379	1			14
132	HALSK07	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	142	1468	125	1468	210	210	380	1	29	30	33
133	HALSQ59	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	143	300	4	300	101	101	381	1	22	23	66
134	HAIBP89	209877 05/18/98	Uni-ZAP XR	144	2243	173	2243	311	311	382	1	27	28	317

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	NT Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
134	HBGCB91	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	237	1025	409	1025	624	475	1	20	21	25
135	HBMTD81	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	145	1082	163	1082	357	383	1			30
136	HBXGK12	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	ZAP Express	146	4313	1153	4313	1313	384	1	18	19	42
137	HFKFJ07	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	147	1183	1	1183	149	385	1	41	42	254

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
138	HCQAI40	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	148	734	1	734	285	285	386	1			19
139	HCWHZ24	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	ZAP Express	149	1405	1	1405	108	108	387	1	34	35	63
140	HE2GT20	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	150	2890	1178	2890	1178	1178	388	1	31	32	39
141	HE8EY43	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	151	2399	1181	2399	1265	1265	389	1	30	31	34

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
142	HFCEB37	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	152	802	352	802		487	390	1			10
143	HFTCT67	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	153	461	24	461	145	145	391	1	37	38	63
144	HGLAM46	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	154	2388	818	2388	648	648	392	1			18
145	HHGBR15	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	155	642	322	642	369	369	393	1	41	42	43

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
146	HJAAU36	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	pBluescript SK-	156	1251	583	1251		933	394	1	16	17	16
147	HUSIT49	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	pSport1	157	2127	247	2127	383	383	395	1	47	48	83
148	HKLAB16	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	158	1625	817	1625	1012	1012	396	1	18	19	20
149	HLMMU76	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	159	1687	1307	1687	1296	1296	397	1	28	29	28

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
150	HMSKQ35	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	160	1842	172	1463	319	319	398	1	30	31	33
151	HNHED86	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	161	770	1	770	30	30	399	1	31	32	46
152	HNHEJ88	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	162	519	1	519	242	242	400	1	17	18	24
153	HNHFQ63	209008 04/28/97 209084 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	163	753	1	753	164	164	401	1	17	18	67

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
154	HOECU83	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	164	1893	1	1211	1637	1637	402	1	28	29	85
154	HOECU83	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	238	1400	189	1400		508	476	1	22	23	33
155	HPTRC15	209009 04/28/97	pBluescript	165	2153	594	2153	57	57	403	1	26	27	82
156	HSKCP69	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	166	1251	219	1120	49	49	404	1	27	28	286
156	HSKCP69	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	239	1250	223	1250	393	393	477	1	32	33	171
157	H6EAE26	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	167	882	48	882	155	155	405	1	33	34	153
158	HAGBX03	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	168	1208	1	1208	290	290	406	1	20	21	37
159	HAGDQ47	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	169	1258	1	1258	44	44	407	1	22	23	60

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
159	HAGDQ47	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	240	1307	1	1307	44	44	478	1	22	23	60
160	HAICP19	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	170	1624	89	1483	128	128	408	1	18	19	446
161	HAUAE83	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	171	2003	889	2003	957	957	409	1	29	30	64
162	HBHAD12	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	172	786	1	786		176	410	1	17	18	23
163	HBMTY28	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	173	1758	962	1758	1184	1184	411	1	27	28	34
164	HBMPV04	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	174	1369	29	557	947	947	412	1	33	34	41
164	HBMPV04	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	241	888	330	862		546	479	1			2
165	HCDDDB78	209009 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	175	2379	750	2379	901	901	413	1	18	19	24

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
166	HCEQA68	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	176	1348	1	1348	12	12	414	1	28	29	78
167	HCEZS40	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	177	1502	178	1502	388	388	415	1	31	32	51
168	HCFNF11	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	pSport1	178	1637	26	1607	152	152	416	1	44	45	257
169	HCRBL20	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	179	2911	1103	2858	192	192	417	1	32	33	424

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT 3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
169	HCRBL20	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	242	1811	20	1811	93	480	1	36	37	95
170	HCUBL62	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	ZAP Express	180	519	1	519	57	418	1	28	29	32
171	HDSAP81	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	181	968	320	968	476	419	1	27	28	79
172	HE2CT29	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	182	1128	1	1128	111	420	1	26	27	94

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
173	HE8MG65	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	183	2276	48	2276	88	88	421	1	37	38	257
173	HE8MG65	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	243	2271	56	2232	79	79	481	1	43	44	170
174	HE9FB42	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	184	3374	86	1705	277	277	422	1	40	41	704
174	HE9FB42	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	244	2500	76	1693	518	518	482	1	1	2	623

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
175	HEMAM41	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	185	1337	60	1328	175	423	1	39	40	190
175	HEMAM41	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	245	1338	33	1327	175	483	1	32	33	91
176	HEMCMV19	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	186	941	33	931	79	424	1	23	24	178
177	HEMDX17	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	187	678	1	678	131	425	1	21	22	40

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
177	HEMDX17	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	246	654	1	654	137	137	484	1			12
178	HETAR54	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	188	1848	454	1848	948	948	426	1	14	15	232
179	HETBX14	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	189	1292	303	1292	207	207	427	1	18	19	250
179	HETBX14	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	247	1146	157	1146		74	485	1	14	15	53

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
180	HFGAB48	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	190	906	156	906	628	428	1	23	24	58
181	HFKFI40	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	191	1941	120	1002	213	429	1	18	19	218
182	HFXHN68	209010 04/28/97 209085 05/29/97	Lambda ZAP II	192	2118	777	2118	966	430	1	23	24	50
183	HGBFO79	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	193	1538	259	1538	273	431	1	23	24	49
184	HGLAM56	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	194	1098	68	1098	185	432	1	28	29	69

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
185	HHLBA89	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript SK-	195	1001	1	1001	324	324	433	1	25	26	39
186	HHPDW05	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	196	1458	1	1458	254	254	434	1	17	18	104
186	HHPDW05	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	248	1443	1	1443	246	246	486	1	21	22	21
187	HHPD37	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript	197	1282	66	1282	171	171	435	1	19	20	37
188	HHPD70	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript	198	951	26	951		162	436	1	16	17	34
189	HHSK25	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	199	1740	1390	1740	1534	1534	437	1	19	20	31
190	HHSB53	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript	200	1707	401	1195	652	652	438	1	26	27	126
191	HJABZ65	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript SK-	201	779	1	779	23	23	439	1	26	27	68

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
192	HJPBB39	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	202	1617	188	1605	182	440	1	28	91
193	HLHSK94	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript	203	1974	1	1794	112	441	1	26	379
194	HLHTC70	209011 04/28/97	pBluescript	204	1057	229	1057	365	442	1	23	22
195	HLMIW92	209011 04/28/97	Lambda ZAP II	205	721	1	721	244	443	1	25	46
196	HLTCY93	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	206	2465	988	2465	387	444	1	27	214
197	HLTDB65	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	207	1480	1	1480		445	1	15	143
198	HMSHM43	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	208	872	1	872	35	446	1	18	36
199	HMSHQ24	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	209	1779	16	1779	148	447	1	24	36

Gene No.	cDNA Clone-ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
200	HNFAH08	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	210	2110	592	2110	611	448	1	18	19	191
201	HNGAO10	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	211	938	1	938	107	449	1	27	28	30
202	HNGBE45	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	212	1551	1	1551	114	450	1	21	22	100
203	HNHAZ16	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	213	997	1	997	202	451	1	24	25	36
204	HNHCM59	209011 04/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	214	1496	1	1132	165	452	1	28	29	41
205	HOSFM22	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	215	1308	501	1308	1081	453	1	46	47	48

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
206	HPHAC88	97977 04/04/97 209082 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	216	1705	384	1705	549	549	454	1	23	24	24
207	HCDEO95	209007 04/28/97 209083 05/29/97	Uni-ZAP XR	217	999	608	999	273	273	455	1	22	23	54

Table 1 summarizes the information corresponding to each "Gene No." described above. The nucleotide sequence identified as "NT SEQ ID NO:X" was assembled from partially homologous ("overlapping") sequences obtained from the "cDNA clone ID" identified in Table 1 and, in some cases, from additional related DNA clones. The overlapping sequences were assembled into a single contiguous sequence of high redundancy (usually three to five overlapping sequences at each nucleotide position), resulting in a final sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X.

The cDNA Clone ID was deposited on the date and given the corresponding deposit number listed in "ATCC Deposit No:Z and Date." Some of the deposits contain multiple different clones corresponding to the same gene. "Vector" refers to the type of vector contained in the cDNA Clone ID.

"Total NT Seq." refers to the total number of nucleotides in the contig identified by "Gene No." The deposited clone may contain all or most of these sequences, reflected by the nucleotide position indicated as "5' NT of Clone Seq." and the "3' NT of Clone Seq." of SEQ ID NO:X. The nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the putative start codon (methionine) is identified as "5' NT of Start Codon." Similarly, the nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the predicted signal sequence is identified as "5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep."

The translated amino acid sequence, beginning with the methionine, is identified as "AA SEQ ID NO:Y," although other reading frames can also be easily translated using known molecular biology techniques. The polypeptides produced by these alternative open reading frames are specifically contemplated by the present invention.

The first and last amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the predicted signal peptide is identified as "First AA of Sig Pep" and "Last AA of Sig Pep." The predicted first amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the secreted portion is identified as "Predicted First AA of Secreted Portion." Finally, the amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the last amino acid in the open reading frame is identified as "Last AA of ORF."

SEQ ID NO:X and the translated SEQ ID NO:Y are sufficiently accurate and otherwise suitable for a variety of uses well known in the art and described further below. For instance, SEQ ID NO:X is useful for designing nucleic acid hybridization probes that will detect nucleic acid sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. These probes will also hybridize to nucleic acid molecules in biological samples, thereby enabling a variety of forensic and diagnostic methods of the invention. Similarly, polypeptides identified from SEQ ID NO:Y may

be used to generate antibodies which bind specifically to the secreted proteins encoded by the cDNA clones identified in Table 1.

Nevertheless, DNA sequences generated by sequencing reactions can contain sequencing errors. The errors exist as misidentified nucleotides, or as insertions or deletions of nucleotides in the generated DNA sequence. The erroneously inserted or deleted nucleotides cause frame shifts in the reading frames of the predicted amino acid sequence. In these cases, the predicted amino acid sequence diverges from the actual amino acid sequence, even though the generated DNA sequence may be greater than 99.9% identical to the actual DNA sequence (for example, one base insertion or deletion in an open reading frame of over 1000 bases).

Accordingly, for those applications requiring precision in the nucleotide sequence or the amino acid sequence, the present invention provides not only the generated nucleotide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X and the predicted translated amino acid sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y, but also a sample of plasmid DNA containing a human cDNA of the invention deposited with the ATCC, as set forth in Table 1. The nucleotide sequence of each deposited clone can readily be determined by sequencing the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence can then be verified from such deposits. Moreover, the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be directly determined by peptide sequencing or by expressing the protein in a suitable host cell containing the deposited human cDNA, collecting the protein, and determining its sequence.

The present invention also relates to the genes corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X, SEQ ID NO:Y, or the deposited clone. The corresponding gene can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include preparing probes or primers from the disclosed sequence and identifying or amplifying the corresponding gene from appropriate sources of genomic material.

Also provided in the present invention are species homologs. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source for the desired homologue.

The polypeptides of the invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

The polypeptides may be in the form of the secreted protein, including the mature form, or may be a part of a larger protein, such as a fusion protein (see below). It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification ,
 5 such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during recombinant production.

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are substantially purified. A recombinantly produced version of a polypeptide, including the secreted polypeptide, can be substantially purified by the
 10 one-step method described in Smith and Johnson, Gene 67:31-40 (1988). Polypeptides of the invention also can be purified from natural or recombinant sources using antibodies of the invention raised against the secreted protein in methods which are well known in the art.

15 Signal Sequences

Methods for predicting whether a protein has a signal sequence, as well as the cleavage point for that sequence, are available. For instance, the method of McGeoch, Virus Res. 3:271-286 (1985), uses the information from a short N-terminal charged region and a subsequent uncharged region of the complete (uncleaved) protein. The
 20 method of von Heinje, Nucleic Acids Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986) uses the information from the residues surrounding the cleavage site, typically residues -13 to +2, where +1 indicates the amino terminus of the secreted protein. The accuracy of predicting the cleavage points of known mammalian secretory proteins for each of these methods is in the range of 75-80%. (von Heinje, supra.) However, the two methods do not always
 25 produce the same predicted cleavage point(s) for a given protein.

In the present case, the deduced amino acid sequence of the secreted polypeptide was analyzed by a computer program called SignalP (Henrik Nielsen et al., Protein Engineering 10:1-6 (1997)), which predicts the cellular location of a protein based on the amino acid sequence. As part of this computational prediction of localization, the
 30 methods of McGeoch and von Heinje are incorporated. The analysis of the amino acid sequences of the secreted proteins described herein by this program provided the results shown in Table 1.

As one of ordinary skill would appreciate, however, cleavage sites sometimes vary from organism to organism and cannot be predicted with absolute certainty.
 35 Accordingly, the present invention provides secreted polypeptides having a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:Y which have an N-terminus beginning within 5 residues (i.e., + or - 5 residues) of the predicted cleavage point. Similarly, it is also recognized that in

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some cases, cleavage of the signal sequence from a secreted protein is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Moreover, the signal sequence identified by the above analysis may not necessarily predict the naturally occurring signal sequence. For example, the naturally occurring signal sequence may be further upstream from the predicted signal sequence. However, it is likely that the predicted signal sequence will be capable of directing the secreted protein to the ER. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Variants

"Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide differing from the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention, but retaining essential properties thereof. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

By a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. The query sequence may be an entire sequence shown in Table 1, the ORF (open reading frame), or any fragment specified as described herein.

As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are:

Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other words,

to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, (indels) or substituted with another amino acid. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequences shown in Table 1 or to the amino acid sequence encoded by deposited DNA clone can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are either both nucleotide sequences or both amino acid sequences. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty=0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only residues to the N- and C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the

subject sequence.

For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C- termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

The variants may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Especially preferred are polynucleotide variants containing alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the properties or activities of the encoded polypeptide. Nucleotide variants produced by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code are preferred. Moreover, variants in which 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination are also preferred. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as *E. coli*).

Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism. (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985).) These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level. Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides of the present invention. For instance, one or more amino acids can be deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the secreted protein without substantial loss of biological function. The authors of Ron et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 2984-2988

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(1993), reported variant KGF proteins having heparin binding activity even after deleting 3, 8, or 27 amino-terminal amino acid residues. Similarly, Interferon gamma exhibited up to ten times higher activity after deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from the carboxy terminus of this protein. (Dobeli et al., J. Biotechnology 7:199-216 (1988).)

5 Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein. For example, Gayle and coworkers (J. Biol. Chem 268:22105-22111 (1993)) conducted extensive mutational analysis of human cytokine IL-1a. They used random mutagenesis to generate over 3,500 individual IL-1a mutants that averaged 2.5 amino acid changes per variant over 10 the entire length of the molecule. Multiple mutations were examined at every possible amino acid position. The investigators found that "[m]ost of the molecule could be altered with little effect on either [binding or biological activity]." (See, Abstract.) In fact, only 23 unique amino acid sequences, out of more than 3,500 nucleotide 15 sequences examined, produced a protein that significantly differed in activity from wild-type.

 Furthermore, even if deleting one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a polypeptide results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions, other biological activities may still be retained. For example, the ability of a deletion variant to induce and/or to bind antibodies which recognize the secreted form 20 will likely be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the secreted form are removed from the N-terminus or C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N- or C-terminal residues of a protein retains such immunogenic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

25 Thus, the invention further includes polypeptide variants which show substantial biological activity. Such variants include deletions, insertions, inversions, repeats, and substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as have little effect on activity. For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided in Bowie, J. U. et al., 30 Science 247:1306-1310 (1990), wherein the authors indicate that there are two main strategies for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change.

 The first strategy exploits the tolerance of amino acid substitutions by natural selection during the process of evolution. By comparing amino acid sequences in different species, conserved amino acids can be identified. These conserved amino 35 acids are likely important for protein function. In contrast, the amino acid positions where substitutions have been tolerated by natural selection indicates that these

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positions are not critical for protein function. Thus, positions tolerating amino acid substitution could be modified while still maintaining biological activity of the protein.

The second strategy uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene to identify regions critical for protein function. For example, site directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (introduction of single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule) can be used. (Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989).) The resulting mutant molecules can then be tested for biological activity.

As the authors state, these two strategies have revealed that proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at certain amino acid positions in the protein. For example, most buried (within the tertiary structure of the protein) amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Moreover, tolerated conservative amino acid substitutions involve replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln, replacement of the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly.

Besides conservative amino acid substitution, variants of the present invention include (i) substitutions with one or more of the non-conserved amino acid residues, where the substituted amino acid residues may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) substitution with one or more of amino acid residues having a substituent group, or (iii) fusion of the mature polypeptide with another compound, such as a compound to increase the stability and/or solubility of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) fusion of the polypeptide with additional amino acids, such as an IgG Fc fusion region peptide, or leader or secretory sequence, or a sequence facilitating purification. Such variant polypeptides are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

For example, polypeptide variants containing amino acid substitutions of charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids may produce proteins with improved characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation of pharmaceutical formulations both reduces activity and increases clearance due to the aggregate's immunogenic activity. (Pinckard et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 2:331-340 (1967); Robbins et al., Diabetes 36: 838-845 (1987); Cleland et al., Crit. Rev. Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 10:307-377 (1993).)

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Fragments

In the present invention, a "polynucleotide fragment" refers to a short polynucleotide having a nucleic acid sequence contained in the deposited clone or shown in SEQ ID NO:X. The short nucleotide fragments are preferably at least about 15 nt, and more preferably at least about 20 nt, still more preferably at least about 30 nt, and even more preferably, at least about 40 nt in length. A fragment "at least 20 nt in length," for example, is intended to include 20 or more contiguous bases from the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:X. These nucleotide fragments are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed herein. Of course, larger fragments (e.g., 50, 150, 500, 600, 2000 nucleotides) are preferred.

Moreover, representative examples of polynucleotide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments having a sequence from about nucleotide number 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-200, 201-250, 251-300, 301-350, 351-400, 401-450, 451-500, 501-550, 551-600, 651-700, 701-750, 751-800, 800-850, 851-900, 901-950, 951-1000, 1001-1050, 1051-1100, 1101-1150, 1151-1200, 1201-1250, 1251-1300, 1301-1350, 1351-1400, 1401-1450, 1451-1500, 1501-1550, 1551-1600, 1601-1650, 1651-1700, 1701-1750, 1751-1800, 1801-1850, 1851-1900, 1901-1950, 1951-2000, or 2001 to the end of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) nucleotides, at either terminus or at both termini. Preferably, these fragments encode a polypeptide which has biological activity. More preferably, these polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers as discussed herein.

In the present invention, a "polypeptide fragment" refers to a short amino acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:Y or encoded by the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. Protein fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which the fragment forms a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous region. Representative examples of polypeptide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments from about amino acid number 1-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 102-120, 121-140, 141-160, or 161 to the end of the coding region. Moreover, polypeptide fragments can be about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, or 150 amino acids in length. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) amino acids, at either extreme or at both extremes.

Preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein as well as the mature form. Further preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein or

the mature form having a continuous series of deleted residues from the amino or the carboxy terminus, or both. For example, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-60, can be deleted from the amino terminus of either the secreted polypeptide or the mature form. Similarly, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-30, can be deleted from the carboxy terminus of the secreted protein or mature form. Furthermore, any combination of the above amino and carboxy terminus deletions are preferred. Similarly, polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments are also preferred.

Also preferred are polypeptide and polynucleotide fragments characterized by structural or functional domains, such as fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions. Polypeptide fragments of SEQ ID NO:Y falling within conserved domains are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Moreover, polynucleotide fragments encoding these domains are also contemplated.

Other preferred fragments are biologically active fragments. Biologically active fragments are those exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the polypeptide of the present invention. The biological activity of the fragments may include an improved desired activity, or a decreased undesirable activity.

Epitopes & Antibodies

In the present invention, "epitopes" refer to polypeptide fragments having antigenic or immunogenic activity in an animal, especially in a human. A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polypeptide fragment comprising an epitope, as well as the polynucleotide encoding this fragment. A region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." In contrast, an "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response. (See, for instance, Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3998-4002 (1983).)

Fragments which function as epitopes may be produced by any conventional means. (See, e.g., Houghten, R. A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:5131-5135 (1985) further described in U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211.)

In the present invention, antigenic epitopes preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine, and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids. Antigenic epitopes are useful to raise antibodies, including

monoclonal antibodies, that specifically bind the epitope. (See, for instance, Wilson et al., Cell 37:767-778 (1984); Sutcliffe, J. G. et al., Science 219:660-666 (1983).)

Similarly, immunogenic epitopes can be used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art. (See, for instance, Sutcliffe et al., supra; Wilson et al., supra; Chow, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:910-914; and Bittle, F. J. et al., J. Gen. Virol. 66:2347-2354 (1985).) A preferred immunogenic epitope includes the secreted protein. The immunogenic epitopes may be presented together with a carrier protein, such as an albumin, to an animal system (such as rabbit or mouse) or, if it is long enough (at least about 25 amino acids), without a carrier. However, immunogenic epitopes comprising as few as 8 to 10 amino acids have been shown to be sufficient to raise antibodies capable of binding to, at the very least, linear epitopes in a denatured polypeptide (e.g., in Western blotting.)

As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to protein. Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding than an intact antibody. (Wahl et al., J. Nucl. Med. 24:316-325 (1983).) Thus, these fragments are preferred, as well as the products of a FAB or other immunoglobulin expression library. Moreover, antibodies of the present invention include chimeric, single chain, and humanized antibodies.

Fusion Proteins

Any polypeptide of the present invention can be used to generate fusion proteins. For example, the polypeptide of the present invention, when fused to a second protein, can be used as an antigenic tag. Antibodies raised against the polypeptide of the present invention can be used to indirectly detect the second protein by binding to the polypeptide. Moreover, because secreted proteins target cellular locations based on trafficking signals, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as targeting molecules once fused to other proteins.

Examples of domains that can be fused to polypeptides of the present invention include not only heterologous signal sequences, but also other heterologous functional regions. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences.

Moreover, fusion proteins may also be engineered to improve characteristics of the polypeptide of the present invention. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the

polypeptide to improve stability and persistence during purification from the host cell or subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the polypeptide to facilitate purification. Such regions may be removed prior to final preparation of the polypeptide. The addition of peptide moieties to facilitate handling of polypeptides are familiar and routine techniques in the art.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention, including fragments, and specifically epitopes, can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric polypeptides. These fusion proteins facilitate purification and show an increased half-life in vivo. One reported example describes chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins. (EP A 394,827; Traunecker et al., *Nature* 331:84-86 (1988).) Fusion proteins having disulfide-linked dimeric structures (due to the IgG) can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules, than the monomeric secreted protein or protein fragment alone. (Fountoulakis et al., *J. Biochem.* 270:3958-3964 (1995).)

Similarly, EP-A-O 464 533 (Canadian counterpart 2045869) discloses fusion proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is beneficial in therapy and diagnosis, and thus can result in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties. (EP-A 0232 262.) Alternatively, deleting the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected, and purified, would be desired. For example, the Fc portion may hinder therapy and diagnosis if the fusion protein is used as an antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5. (See, D. Bennett et al., *J. Molecular Recognition* 8:52-58 (1995); K. Johanson et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:9459-9471 (1995).)

Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Another peptide tag useful for purification, the "HA" tag, corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein. (Wilson et al., *Cell* 37:767 (1984).)

Thus, any of these above fusions can be engineered using the polynucleotides or the polypeptides of the present invention.

Vectors, Host Cells, and Protein Production

5 The present invention also relates to vectors containing the polynucleotide of the present invention, host cells, and the production of polypeptides by recombinant techniques. The vector may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, viral, or retroviral vector. Retroviral vectors may be replication competent or replication defective. In the latter case, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host cells.

10 The polynucleotides may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

15 The polynucleotide insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the E. coli lac, trp, phoA and tac promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

20 As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably include at least one
25 selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418 or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in E. coli and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as E. coli, Streptomyces and Salmonella typhimurium cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells; insect
30 cells such as Drosophila S2 and Spodoptera Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, 293, and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

35 Among vectors preferred for use in bacteria include pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-9, available from QIAGEN, Inc.; pBluescript vectors, Phagescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc.; and ptrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 available from Pharmacia Biotech, Inc. Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1

and pSG available from Stratagene; and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL available from Pharmacia. Other suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan.

Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, or other methods. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., Basic Methods In Molecular Biology (1986). It is specifically contemplated that the polypeptides of the present invention may in fact be expressed by a host cell lacking a recombinant vector.

A polypeptide of this invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification.

Polypeptides of the present invention, and preferably the secreted form, can also be recovered from: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect, and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some proteins, this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

Uses of the Polynucleotides

Each of the polynucleotides identified herein can be used in numerous ways as reagents. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

The polynucleotides of the present invention are useful for chromosome identification. There exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers,

since few chromosome marking reagents, based on actual sequence data (repeat polymorphisms), are presently available. Each polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

5 Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp) from the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:X. Primers can be selected using computer analysis so that primers do not span more than one predicted exon in the genomic DNA. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the SEQ ID NO:X will yield an amplified fragment.

10 Similarly, somatic hybrids provide a rapid method of PCR mapping the polynucleotides to particular chromosomes. Three or more clones can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Moreover, sublocalization of the polynucleotides can be achieved with panels of specific chromosome fragments. Other gene mapping strategies that can be used include in situ hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

15 Precise chromosomal location of the polynucleotides can also be achieved using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) of a metaphase chromosomal spread. This technique uses polynucleotides as short as 500 or 600 bases; however, polynucleotides 2,000-4,000 bp are preferred. For a review of this technique, see Verma et al., "Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques," Pergamon Press, New York (1988).

20 For chromosome mapping, the polynucleotides can be used individually (to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome) or in panels (for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes). Preferred polynucleotides correspond to the noncoding regions of the cDNAs because the coding sequences are more likely conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridization during chromosomal mapping.

25 Once a polynucleotide has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the polynucleotide can be used in linkage analysis. Linkage analysis establishes coinheritance between a chromosomal location and presentation of a particular disease. (Disease mapping data are found, for example, in V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library) .) Assuming 1 megabase mapping resolution and one gene per 30 20 kb, a cDNA precisely localized to a chromosomal region associated with the disease could be one of 50-500 potential causative genes.

Thus, once coinheritance is established, differences in the polynucleotide and the corresponding gene between affected and unaffected individuals can be examined. First, visible structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations, are examined in chromosome spreads or by PCR. If no structural alterations exist, the presence of point mutations are ascertained. Mutations observed in some or all affected individuals, but not in normal individuals, indicates that the mutation may cause the disease. However, complete sequencing of the polypeptide and the corresponding gene from several normal individuals is required to distinguish the mutation from a polymorphism. If a new polymorphism is identified, this polymorphic polypeptide can be used for further linkage analysis.

Furthermore, increased or decreased expression of the gene in affected individuals as compared to unaffected individuals can be assessed using polynucleotides of the present invention. Any of these alterations (altered expression, chromosomal rearrangement, or mutation) can be used as a diagnostic or prognostic marker.

In addition to the foregoing, a polynucleotide can be used to control gene expression through triple helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA. Both methods rely on binding of the polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For these techniques, preferred polynucleotides are usually 20 to 40 bases in length and complementary to either the region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991)) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Okano, J. Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxy-nucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988).) Triple helix formation optimally results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques are effective in model systems, and the information disclosed herein can be used to design antisense or triple helix polynucleotides in an effort to treat disease.

Polynucleotides of the present invention are also useful in gene therapy. One goal of gene therapy is to insert a normal gene into an organism having a defective gene, in an effort to correct the genetic defect. The polynucleotides disclosed in the present invention offer a means of targeting such genetic defects in a highly accurate manner. Another goal is to insert a new gene that was not present in the host genome, thereby producing a new trait in the host cell.

The polynucleotides are also useful for identifying individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In

this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identifying personnel. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as additional DNA markers for RFLP.

The polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used as an alternative to RFLP, by determining the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. These sequences can be used to prepare PCR primers for amplifying and isolating such selected DNA, which can then be sequenced. Using this technique, individuals can be identified because each individual will have a unique set of DNA sequences. Once an unique ID database is established for an individual, positive identification of that individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

Forensic biology also benefits from using DNA-based identification techniques as disclosed herein. DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples such as tissues, e.g., hair or skin, or body fluids, e.g., blood, saliva, semen, etc., can be amplified using PCR. In one prior art technique, gene sequences amplified from polymorphic loci, such as DQa class II HLA gene, are used in forensic biology to identify individuals. (Erlich, H., PCR Technology, Freeman and Co. (1992).) Once these specific polymorphic loci are amplified, they are digested with one or more restriction enzymes, yielding an identifying set of bands on a Southern blot probed with DNA corresponding to the DQa class II HLA gene. Similarly, polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes.

There is also a need for reagents capable of identifying the source of a particular tissue. Such need arises, for example, in forensics when presented with tissue of unknown origin. Appropriate reagents can comprise, for example, DNA probes or primers specific to particular tissue prepared from the sequences of the present invention. Panels of such reagents can identify tissue by species and/or by organ type. In a similar fashion, these reagents can be used to screen tissue cultures for contamination.

In the very least, the polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on Southern gels, as diagnostic probes for the presence of a specific mRNA in a particular cell type, as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering novel polynucleotides, for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, to raise anti-DNA antibodies using DNA immunization techniques, and as an antigen to elicit an immune response.

Uses of the Polypeptides

Each of the polypeptides identified herein can be used in numerous ways. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

5 A polypeptide of the present invention can be used to assay protein levels in a biological sample using antibody-based techniques. For example, protein expression in tissues can be studied with classical immunohistological methods. (Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 105:3087-3096 (1987).) Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting protein gene
10 expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase, and radioisotopes, such as iodine (^{125}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium (^{112}In), and technetium ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and
15 biotin.

In addition to assaying secreted protein levels in a biological sample, proteins can also be detected in vivo by imaging. Antibody labels or markers for in vivo imaging of protein include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit
20 detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma.

A protein-specific antibody or antibody fragment which has been labeled with
25 an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example, ^{131}I , ^{112}In , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously, or intraperitoneally) into the mammal. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety
30 needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$. The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain the specific protein. In vivo tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments." (Chapter 13 in Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982).)
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Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method of a disorder, which involves (a) assaying the expression of a polypeptide of the present invention in cells or body fluid of an individual; (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of a disorder.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention can be used to treat disease. For example, patients can be administered a polypeptide of the present invention in an effort to replace absent or decreased levels of the polypeptide (e.g., insulin), to supplement absent or decreased levels of a different polypeptide (e.g., hemoglobin S for hemoglobin B), to inhibit the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., an oncogene), to activate the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., by binding to a receptor), to reduce the activity of a membrane bound receptor by competing with it for free ligand (e.g., soluble TNF receptors used in reducing inflammation), or to bring about a desired response (e.g., blood vessel growth).

Similarly, antibodies directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can also be used to treat disease. For example, administration of an antibody directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can bind and reduce overproduction of the polypeptide. Similarly, administration of an antibody can activate the polypeptide, such as by binding to a polypeptide bound to a membrane (receptor).

At the very least, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on SDS-PAGE gels or on molecular sieve gel filtration columns using methods well known to those of skill in the art. Polypeptides can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn are used to measure protein expression from a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell. Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used to test the following biological activities.

Biological Activities

The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can be used in assays to test for one or more biological activities. If these polynucleotides and polypeptides do exhibit activity in a particular assay, it is likely that these molecules may be involved in the diseases associated with the biological activity. Thus, the polynucleotides and polypeptides could be used to treat the associated disease.

Immune Activity

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be useful in treating deficiencies or disorders of the immune system, by activating or inhibiting the

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proliferation, differentiation, or mobilization (chemotaxis) of immune cells. Immune cells develop through a process called hematopoiesis, producing myeloid (platelets, red blood cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) and lymphoid (B and T lymphocytes) cells from pluripotent stem cells. The etiology of these immune deficiencies or disorders may be genetic, somatic, such as cancer or some autoimmune disorders, acquired (e.g., by chemotherapy or toxins), or infectious. Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used as a marker or detector of a particular immune system disease or disorder.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may be useful in treating or detecting deficiencies or disorders of hematopoietic cells. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could be used to increase differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells, including the pluripotent stem cells, in an effort to treat those disorders associated with a decrease in certain (or many) types hematopoietic cells. Examples of immunologic deficiency syndromes include, but are not limited to: blood protein disorders (e.g. agammaglobulinemia, dysgammaglobulinemia), ataxia telangiectasia, common variable immunodeficiency, Digeorge Syndrome, HIV infection, HTLV-BLV infection, leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndrome, lymphopenia, phagocyte bactericidal dysfunction, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCIDs), Wiskott-Aldrich Disorder, anemia, thrombocytopenia, or hemoglobinuria.

Moreover, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could also be used to modulate hemostatic (the stopping of bleeding) or thrombolytic activity (clot formation). For example, by increasing hemostatic or thrombolytic activity, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used to treat blood coagulation disorders (e.g., afibrinogenemia, factor deficiencies), blood platelet disorders (e.g. thrombocytopenia), or wounds resulting from trauma, surgery, or other causes. Alternatively, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention that can decrease hemostatic or thrombolytic activity could be used to inhibit or dissolve clotting. These molecules could be important in the treatment of heart attacks (infarction), strokes, or scarring.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be useful in treating or detecting autoimmune disorders. Many autoimmune disorders result from inappropriate recognition of self as foreign material by immune cells. This inappropriate recognition results in an immune response leading to the destruction of the host tissue. Therefore, the administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing autoimmune disorders.

Examples of autoimmune disorders that can be treated or detected by the present invention include, but are not limited to: Addison's Disease, hemolytic anemia, antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's Syndrome, Graves' Disease, Multiple Sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Neuritis, Ophthalmia, Bullous Pemphigoid, Pemphigus, Polyendocrinopathies, Purpura, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease.

Similarly, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems, may also be treated by a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention. Moreover, these molecules can be used to treat anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity to an antigenic molecule, or blood group incompatibility.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Organ rejection occurs by host immune cell destruction of the transplanted tissue through an immune response. Similarly, an immune response is also involved in GVHD, but, in this case, the foreign transplanted immune cells destroy the host tissues. The administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing organ rejection or GVHD.

Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate inflammation. For example, the polypeptide or polynucleotide may inhibit the proliferation and differentiation of cells involved in an inflammatory response. These molecules can be used to treat inflammatory conditions, both chronic and acute conditions, including inflammation associated with infection (e.g., septic shock, sepsis, or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or resulting from over production of cytokines (e.g., TNF or IL-1.)

Hyperproliferative Disorders

A polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used to treat or detect hyperproliferative disorders, including neoplasms. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may inhibit the proliferation of the disorder through direct or indirect

interactions. Alternatively, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may proliferate other cells which can inhibit the hyperproliferative disorder.

For example, by increasing an immune response, particularly increasing antigenic qualities of the hyperproliferative disorder or by proliferating, differentiating, or mobilizing T-cells, hyperproliferative disorders can be treated. This immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, decreasing an immune response may also be a method of treating hyperproliferative disorders, such as a chemotherapeutic agent.

Examples of hyperproliferative disorders that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but are not limited to neoplasms located in the: abdomen, bone, breast, digestive system, liver, pancreas, peritoneum, endocrine glands (adrenal, parathyroid, pituitary, testicles, ovary, thymus, thyroid), eye, head and neck, nervous (central and peripheral), lymphatic system, pelvic, skin, soft tissue, spleen, thoracic, and urogenital.

Similarly, other hyperproliferative disorders can also be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of such hyperproliferative disorders include, but are not limited to: hypergammaglobulinemia, lymphoproliferative disorders, paraproteinemias, purpura, sarcoidosis, Sezary Syndrome, Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia, Gaucher's Disease, histiocytosis, and any other hyperproliferative disease, besides neoplasia, located in an organ system listed above.

Infectious Disease

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect infectious agents. For example, by increasing the immune response, particularly increasing the proliferation and differentiation of B and/or T cells, infectious diseases may be treated. The immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also directly inhibit the infectious agent, without necessarily eliciting an immune response.

Viruses are one example of an infectious agent that can cause disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of viruses, include, but are not limited to the following DNA and RNA viral families: Arbovirus, Adenoviridae, Arenaviridae, Arterivirus, Birnaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Caliciviridae, Circoviridae, Coronaviridae, Flaviviridae, Hepadnaviridae (Hepatitis), Herpesviridae (such as, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes

Simplex, Herpes Zoster), Mononegavirus (e.g., Paramyxoviridae, Morbillivirus, Rhabdoviridae), Orthomyxoviridae (e.g., Influenza), Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae, Picornaviridae, Poxviridae (such as Smallpox or Vaccinia), Reoviridae (e.g., Rotavirus), Retroviridae (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, Lentivirus), and Togaviridae (e.g., Rubivirus). Viruses falling within these families can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: arthritis, bronchiolitis, encephalitis, eye infections (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis), chronic fatigue syndrome, hepatitis (A, B, C, E, Chronic Active, Delta), meningitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS), pneumonia, Burkitt's Lymphoma, chickenpox, hemorrhagic fever, Measles, Mumps, Parainfluenza, Rabies, the common cold, Polio, leukemia, Rubella, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., Kaposi's, warts), and viremia. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Similarly, bacterial or fungal agents that can cause disease or symptoms and that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following Gram-Negative and Gram-positive bacterial families and fungi: Actinomycetales (e.g., Corynebacterium, Mycobacterium, Norcardia), Aspergillosis, Bacillaceae (e.g., Anthrax, Clostridium), Bacteroidaceae, Blastomycosis, Bordetella, Borrelia, Brucellosis, Candidiasis, Campylobacter, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatocycoses, Enterobacteriaceae (Klebsiella, Salmonella, Serratia, Yersinia), Erysipelothrix, Helicobacter, Legionellosis, Leptospirosis, Listeria, Mycoplasmatales, Neisseriaceae (e.g., Acinetobacter, Gonorrhea, Meningococcal), Pasteurellaceae Infections (e.g., Actinobacillus, Haemophilus, Pasteurella), Pseudomonas, Rickettsiaceae, Chlamydiaceae, Syphilis, and Staphylococcal. These bacterial or fungal families can cause the following diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: bacteremia, endocarditis, eye infections (conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, uveitis), gingivitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related infections), paronychia, prosthesis-related infections, Reiter's Disease, respiratory tract infections, such as Whooping Cough or Empyema, sepsis, Lyme Disease, Cat-Scratch Disease, Dysentery, Paratyphoid Fever, food poisoning, Typhoid, pneumonia, Gonorrhea, meningitis, Chlamydia, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Paratuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Lupus, Botulism, gangrene, tetanus, impetigo, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., cellulitis, dermatocycoses), toxemia, urinary tract infections, wound infections. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Moreover, parasitic agents causing disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following families: Amebiasis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Dientamoebiasis, Dourine, Ectoparasitic, Giardiasis, Helminthiasis, Leishmaniasis, Theileriasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, and Trichomonas. These parasites can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: Scabies, Trombiculiasis, eye infections, intestinal disease (e.g., dysentery, giardiasis), liver disease, lung disease, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related), Malaria, pregnancy complications, and toxoplasmosis. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Preferably, treatment using a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could either be by administering an effective amount of a polypeptide to the patient, or by removing cells from the patient, supplying the cells with a polynucleotide of the present invention, and returning the engineered cells to the patient (ex vivo therapy). Moreover, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as an antigen in a vaccine to raise an immune response against infectious disease.

Regeneration

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used to differentiate, proliferate, and attract cells, leading to the regeneration of tissues. (See, Science 276:59-87 (1997).) The regeneration of tissues could be used to repair, replace, or protect tissue damaged by congenital defects, trauma (wounds, burns, incisions, or ulcers), age, disease (e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal disease, liver failure), surgery, including cosmetic plastic surgery, fibrosis, reperfusion injury, or systemic cytokine damage.

Tissues that could be regenerated using the present invention include organs (e.g., pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac), vascular (including vascular endothelium), nervous, hematopoietic, and skeletal (bone, cartilage, tendon, and ligament) tissue. Preferably, regeneration occurs without or decreased scarring. Regeneration also may include angiogenesis.

Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase regeneration of tissues difficult to heal. For example, increased tendon/ligament regeneration would quicken recovery time after damage. A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could also be used prophylactically in an effort to avoid damage. Specific diseases that could be treated include of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other tendon or ligament defects. A further example of tissue

regeneration of non-healing wounds includes pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical, and traumatic wounds.

Similarly, nerve and brain tissue could also be regenerated by using a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention to proliferate and differentiate nerve cells. Diseases that could be treated using this method include central and peripheral nervous system diseases, neuropathies, or mechanical and traumatic disorders (e.g., spinal cord disorders, head trauma, cerebrovascular disease, and stroke). Specifically, diseases associated with peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy (e.g., resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies), localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome), could all be treated using the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

15 Chemotaxis

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may have chemotaxis activity. A chemotactic molecule attracts or mobilizes cells (e.g., monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells) to a particular site in the body, such as inflammation, infection, or site of hyperproliferation. The mobilized cells can then fight off and/or heal the particular trauma or abnormality.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase chemotactic activity of particular cells. These chemotactic molecules can then be used to treat inflammation, infection, hyperproliferative disorders, or any immune system disorder by increasing the number of cells targeted to a particular location in the body. For example, chemotactic molecules can be used to treat wounds and other trauma to tissues by attracting immune cells to the injured location. Chemotactic molecules of the present invention can also attract fibroblasts, which can be used to treat wounds.

It is also contemplated that a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may inhibit chemotactic activity. These molecules could also be used to treat disorders. Thus, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used as an inhibitor of chemotaxis.

Binding Activity

A polypeptide of the present invention may be used to screen for molecules that bind to the polypeptide or for molecules to which the polypeptide binds. The binding of the polypeptide and the molecule may activate (agonist), increase, inhibit

(antagonist), or decrease activity of the polypeptide or the molecule bound. Examples of such molecules include antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins (e.g., receptors), or small molecules.

Preferably, the molecule is closely related to the natural ligand of the polypeptide, e.g., a fragment of the ligand, or a natural substrate, a ligand, a structural or functional mimetic. (See, Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991).) Similarly, the molecule can be closely related to the natural receptor to which the polypeptide binds, or at least, a fragment of the receptor capable of being bound by the polypeptide (e.g., active site). In either case, the molecule can be rationally designed using known techniques.

Preferably, the screening for these molecules involves producing appropriate cells which express the polypeptide, either as a secreted protein or on the cell membrane. Preferred cells include cells from mammals, yeast, *Drosophila*, or *E. coli*. Cells expressing the polypeptide (or cell membrane containing the expressed polypeptide) are then preferably contacted with a test compound potentially containing the molecule to observe binding, stimulation, or inhibition of activity of either the polypeptide or the molecule.

The assay may simply test binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide, wherein binding is detected by a label, or in an assay involving competition with a labeled competitor. Further, the assay may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by binding to the polypeptide.

Alternatively, the assay can be carried out using cell-free preparations, polypeptide/molecule affixed to a solid support, chemical libraries, or natural product mixtures. The assay may also simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide, measuring polypeptide/molecule activity or binding, and comparing the polypeptide/molecule activity or binding to a standard.

Preferably, an ELISA assay can measure polypeptide level or activity in a sample (e.g., biological sample) using a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody. The antibody can measure polypeptide level or activity by either binding, directly or indirectly, to the polypeptide or by competing with the polypeptide for a substrate.

All of these above assays can be used as diagnostic or prognostic markers. The molecules discovered using these assays can be used to treat disease or to bring about a particular result in a patient (e.g., blood vessel growth) by activating or inhibiting the polypeptide/molecule. Moreover, the assays can discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of the polypeptide from suitably manipulated cells or tissues.

Therefore, the invention includes a method of identifying compounds which bind to a polypeptide of the invention comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate binding compound with a polypeptide of the invention; and (b) determining if binding has occurred. Moreover, the invention includes a method of identifying agonists/antagonists comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate compound with a polypeptide of the invention, (b) assaying a biological activity, and (b) determining if a biological activity of the polypeptide has been altered.

Other Activities

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also increase or decrease the differentiation or proliferation of embryonic stem cells, besides, as discussed above, hematopoietic lineage.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate mammalian characteristics, such as body height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, percentage of adipose tissue, pigmentation, size, and shape (e.g., cosmetic surgery). Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to modulate mammalian metabolism affecting catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, and storage of energy.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to change a mammal's mental state or physical state by influencing biorhythms, cardiac rhythms, depression (including depressive disorders), tendency for violence, tolerance for pain, reproductive capabilities (preferably by Activin or Inhibin-like activity), hormonal or endocrine levels, appetite, libido, memory, stress, or other cognitive qualities.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used as a food additive or preservative, such as to increase or decrease storage capabilities, fat content, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional components.

Other Preferred Embodiments

Other preferred embodiments of the claimed invention include an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of

positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous
5 nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Start Codon and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Similarly preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of
10 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide
15 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Further preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide
20 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

A further preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a
nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ
ID NO:X beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the
First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the
25 position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in
Table 1.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising
a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide
sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under
30 stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising a DNA molecule which
35 comprises a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the material deposited with the American Type

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Culture Collection and given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1 for said cDNA Clone Identifier.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the deposit given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of the complete open reading frame sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is a method for detecting in a biological sample a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing a nucleotide sequence of at least one nucleic acid molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule in said sample is at least 95% identical to said selected sequence.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences comprises determining the extent of nucleic acid hybridization between nucleic acid molecules in said sample and a nucleic acid molecule comprising said sequence selected from said group. Similarly, also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the nucleotide sequence determined from a nucleic acid molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

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A further preferred embodiment is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules in said sample, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject nucleic acid molecules, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for diagnosing a pathological condition can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising isolated nucleic acid molecules wherein the nucleotide sequences of said nucleic acid molecules comprise a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide, wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y in the range of positions beginning with the residue at about the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion and ending with the residue at about the Last Amino Acid of the Open Reading Frame as set forth for SEQ ID NO:Y in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the complete amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of the secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is an isolated antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method for detecting in a biological sample a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said polypeptide molecule in said sample is at least 90% identical to said sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group comprises determining the extent of specific binding of polypeptides in said sample to an antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the amino acid sequence determined from a polypeptide molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules in said sample, if any, comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample, which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the above group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

In any of these methods, the step of detecting said polypeptide molecules includes using an antibody.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide has been optimized for expression of said polypeptide in a prokaryotic host.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method of making a recombinant vector comprising inserting any of the above isolated nucleic acid molecule into a vector. Also preferred is the recombinant vector produced by this method. Also preferred is a method of making a recombinant host cell comprising introducing the vector into a host cell, as well as the recombinant host cell produced by this method.

Also preferred is a method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising culturing this recombinant host cell under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed and recovering said polypeptide. Also preferred is this method of making an isolated polypeptide, wherein said recombinant host cell is a eukaryotic cell and said polypeptide is a secreted portion of a human secreted protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y beginning with the residue at the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is an integer set forth in Table 1 and said position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y is defined in Table 1; and an amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The isolated polypeptide produced by this method is also preferred.

Also preferred is a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of a secreted protein activity, which method comprises administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an isolated polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody of the claimed invention effective to increase the level of said protein activity in said individual.

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting.

Examples

Example 1: Isolation of a Selected cDNA Clone From the Deposited Sample

Each cDNA clone in a cited ATCC deposit is contained in a plasmid vector. Table 1 identifies the vectors used to construct the cDNA library from which each clone was isolated. In many cases, the vector used to construct the library is a phage vector from which a plasmid has been excised. The table immediately below correlates the related plasmid for each phage vector used in constructing the cDNA library. For example, where a particular clone is identified in Table 1 as being isolated in the vector "Lambda Zap," the corresponding deposited clone is in "pBluescript."

	<u>Vector Used to Construct Library</u>	<u>Corresponding Deposited Plasmid</u>
	Lambda Zap	pBluescript (pBS)
	Uni-Zap XR	pBluescript (pBS)
15	Zap Express	pBK
	lafmid BA	plafmid BA
	pSport1	pSport1
	pCMVSPORT 2.0	pCMVSPORT 2.0
	pCMVSPORT 3.0	pCMVSPORT 3.0
20	pCR®2.1	pCR®2.1

Vectors Lambda Zap (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), Uni-Zap XR (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128, 256 and 5,286,636), Zap Express (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), pBluescript (pBS) (Short, J. M. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 16:7583-7600 (1988); Alting-Mees, M. A. and Short, J. M., Nucleic Acids Res. 17:9494 (1989)) and pBK (Alting-Mees, M. A. et al., Strategies 5:58-61 (1992)) are commercially available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc., 11011 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA, 92037. pBS contains an ampicillin resistance gene and pBK contains a neomycin resistance gene. Both can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue, also available from Stratagene. pBS comes in 4 forms SK+, SK-, KS+ and KS. The S and K refers to the orientation of the polylinker to the T7 and T3 primer sequences which flank the polylinker region ("S" is for SacI and "K" is for KpnI which are the first sites on each respective end of the linker). "+" or "-" refer to the orientation of the f1 origin of replication ("ori"), such that in one orientation, single stranded rescue initiated from the f1 ori generates sense strand DNA and in the other, antisense.

Vectors pSport1, pCMVSPORT 2.0 and pCMVSPORT 3.0, were obtained from Life Technologies, Inc., P. O. Box 6009, Gaithersburg, MD 20897. All Sport vectors contain an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain

DH10B, also available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Gruber, C. E., et al., *Focus* 15:59 (1993).) Vector lafmid BA (Bento Soares, Columbia University, NY) contains an ampicillin resistance gene and can be transformed into *E. coli* strain XL-1 Blue. Vector pCR[®]2.1, which is available from Invitrogen, 1600 Faraday Avenue,
 5 Carlsbad, CA 92008, contains an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into *E. coli* strain DH10B, available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Clark, J. M., *Nuc. Acids Res.* 16:9677-9686 (1988) and Mead, D. et al., *Bio/Technology* 9: (1991).) Preferably, a polynucleotide of the present invention does not comprise the phage vector sequences identified for the particular clone in Table 1, as well as the
 10 corresponding plasmid vector sequences designated above.

The deposited material in the sample assigned the ATCC Deposit Number cited in Table 1 for any given cDNA clone also may contain one or more additional plasmids, each comprising a cDNA clone different from that given clone. Thus, deposits sharing the same ATCC Deposit Number contain at least a plasmid for each cDNA clone
 15 identified in Table 1. Typically, each ATCC deposit sample cited in Table 1 comprises a mixture of approximately equal amounts (by weight) of about 50 plasmid DNAs, each containing a different cDNA clone; but such a deposit sample may include plasmids for more or less than 50 cDNA clones, up to about 500 cDNA clones.

Two approaches can be used to isolate a particular clone from the deposited
 20 sample of plasmid DNAs cited for that clone in Table 1. First, a plasmid is directly isolated by screening the clones using a polynucleotide probe corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X.

Particularly, a specific polynucleotide with 30-40 nucleotides is synthesized using an Applied Biosystems DNA synthesizer according to the sequence reported.

25 The oligonucleotide is labeled, for instance, with ³²P-γ-ATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase and purified according to routine methods. (E.g., Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring, NY (1982).) The plasmid mixture is transformed into a suitable host, as indicated above (such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene)) using techniques known to those of skill in the art, such as
 30 those provided by the vector supplier or in related publications or patents cited above. The transformants are plated on 1.5% agar plates (containing the appropriate selection agent, e.g., ampicillin) to a density of about 150 transformants (colonies) per plate. These plates are screened using Nylon membranes according to routine methods for bacterial colony screening (e.g., Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Edit., (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, pages 1.93 to
 35 1.104), or other techniques known to those of skill in the art.

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Alternatively, two primers of 17-20 nucleotides derived from both ends of the SEQ ID NO:X (i.e., within the region of SEQ ID NO:X bounded by the 5' NT and the 3' NT of the clone defined in Table 1) are synthesized and used to amplify the desired cDNA using the deposited cDNA plasmid as a template. The polymerase chain reaction is carried out under routine conditions, for instance, in 25 μ l of reaction mixture with 0.5 μ g of the above cDNA template. A convenient reaction mixture is 1.5-5 mM MgCl_2 , 0.01% (w/v) gelatin, 20 μ M each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP, 25 pmol of each primer and 0.25 Unit of Taq polymerase. Thirty five cycles of PCR (denaturation at 94°C for 1 min; annealing at 55°C for 1 min; elongation at 72°C for 1 min) are performed with a Perkin-Elmer Cetus automated thermal cycler. The amplified product is analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and the DNA band with expected molecular weight is excised and purified. The PCR product is verified to be the selected sequence by subcloning and sequencing the DNA product.

Several methods are available for the identification of the 5' or 3' non-coding portions of a gene which may not be present in the deposited clone. These methods include but are not limited to, filter probing, clone enrichment using specific probes, and protocols similar or identical to 5' and 3' "RACE" protocols which are well known in the art. For instance, a method similar to 5' RACE is available for generating the missing 5' end of a desired full-length transcript. (Fromont-Racine et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21(7):1683-1684 (1993).)

Briefly, a specific RNA oligonucleotide is ligated to the 5' ends of a population of RNA presumably containing full-length gene RNA transcripts. A primer set containing a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to a known sequence of the gene of interest is used to PCR amplify the 5' portion of the desired full-length gene. This amplified product may then be sequenced and used to generate the full length gene.

This above method starts with total RNA isolated from the desired source, although poly-A+ RNA can be used. The RNA preparation can then be treated with phosphatase if necessary to eliminate 5' phosphate groups on degraded or damaged RNA which may interfere with the later RNA ligase step. The phosphatase should then be inactivated and the RNA treated with tobacco acid pyrophosphatase in order to remove the cap structure present at the 5' ends of messenger RNAs. This reaction leaves a 5' phosphate group at the 5' end of the cap cleaved RNA which can then be ligated to an RNA oligonucleotide using T4 RNA ligase.

This modified RNA preparation is used as a template for first strand cDNA synthesis using a gene specific oligonucleotide. The first strand synthesis reaction is

used as a template for PCR amplification of the desired 5' end using a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to the known sequence of the gene of interest. The resultant product is then sequenced and analyzed to confirm that the 5' end sequence belongs to the desired gene.

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Example 2: Isolation of Genomic Clones Corresponding to a Polynucleotide

A human genomic P1 library (Genomic Systems, Inc.) is screened by PCR using primers selected for the cDNA sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X., according to the method described in Example 1. (See also, Sambrook.)

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Example 3: Tissue Distribution of Polypeptide

Tissue distribution of mRNA expression of polynucleotides of the present invention is determined using protocols for Northern blot analysis, described by, among others, Sambrook et al. For example, a cDNA probe produced by the method described in Example 1 is labeled with P³² using the rediprime™ DNA labeling system (Amersham Life Science), according to manufacturer's instructions. After labeling, the probe is purified using CHROMA SPIN-100™ column (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1200-1. The purified labeled probe is then used to examine various human tissues for mRNA expression.

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Multiple Tissue Northern (MTN) blots containing various human tissues (H) or human immune system tissues (IM) (Clontech) are examined with the labeled probe using ExpressHyb™ hybridization solution (Clontech) according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1190-1. Following hybridization and washing, the blots are mounted and exposed to film at -70°C overnight, and the films developed according to standard procedures.

25

Example 4: Chromosomal Mapping of the Polynucleotides

An oligonucleotide primer set is designed according to the sequence at the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:X. This primer preferably spans about 100 nucleotides. This primer set is then used in a polymerase chain reaction under the following set of conditions : 30 seconds, 95°C; 1 minute, 56°C; 1 minute, 70°C. This cycle is repeated 32 times followed by one 5 minute cycle at 70°C. Human, mouse, and hamster DNA is used as template in addition to a somatic cell hybrid panel containing individual chromosomes or chromosome fragments (Bios, Inc). The reactions is analyzed on

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either 8% polyacrylamide gels or 3.5 % agarose gels. Chromosome mapping is determined by the presence of an approximately 100 bp PCR fragment in the particular somatic cell hybrid.

5 Example 5: Bacterial Expression of a Polypeptide

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' ends of the DNA sequence, as outlined in Example 1, to synthesize insertion fragments. The primers used to amplify the cDNA insert should preferably contain restriction sites, such as BamHI and XbaI, at the 5' end of the primers in order to clone the amplified product into the expression vector. For example, BamHI and XbaI correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the bacterial expression vector pQE-9. (Qiagen, Inc., Chatsworth, CA). This plasmid vector encodes antibiotic resistance (Amp^r), a bacterial origin of replication (*ori*), an IPTG-regulatable promoter/operator (P/O), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a 6-histidine tag (6-His), and restriction enzyme cloning sites.

The pQE-9 vector is digested with BamHI and XbaI and the amplified fragment is ligated into the pQE-9 vector maintaining the reading frame initiated at the bacterial RBS. The ligation mixture is then used to transform the *E. coli* strain M15/rep4 (Qiagen, Inc.) which contains multiple copies of the plasmid pREP4, which expresses the *lacI* repressor and also confers kanamycin resistance (Kan^r). Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and ampicillin/kanamycin resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis.

Clones containing the desired constructs are grown overnight (O/N) in liquid culture in LB media supplemented with both Amp (100 ug/ml) and Kan (25 ug/ml). The O/N culture is used to inoculate a large culture at a ratio of 1:100 to 1:250. The cells are grown to an optical density 600 (O.D.⁶⁰⁰) of between 0.4 and 0.6. IPTG (Isopropyl-B-D-thiogalacto pyranoside) is then added to a final concentration of 1 mM. IPTG induces by inactivating the *lacI* repressor, clearing the P/O leading to increased gene expression.

Cells are grown for an extra 3 to 4 hours. Cells are then harvested by centrifugation (20 mins at 6000Xg). The cell pellet is solubilized in the chaotropic agent 6 Molar Guanidine HCl by stirring for 3-4 hours at 4°C. The cell debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant containing the polypeptide is loaded onto a nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin column (available from QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Proteins with a 6 x His tag bind to the Ni-NTA resin with high

affinity and can be purified in a simple one-step procedure (for details see: The QIAexpressionist (1995) QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*).

Briefly, the supernatant is loaded onto the column in 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, the column is first washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, then washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl pH 6, and finally the polypeptide is eluted with 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 5.

The purified protein is then renatured by dialyzing it against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or 50 mM Na-acetate, pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. Alternatively, the protein can be successfully refolded while immobilized on the Ni-NTA column. The recommended conditions are as follows: renature using a linear 6M-1M urea gradient in 500 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitors. The renaturation should be performed over a period of 1.5 hours or more. After renaturation the proteins are eluted by the addition of 250 mM imidazole. Imidazole is removed by a final dialyzing step against PBS or 50 mM sodium acetate pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. The purified protein is stored at 4° C or frozen at -80° C.

In addition to the above expression vector, the present invention further includes an expression vector comprising phage operator and promoter elements operatively linked to a polynucleotide of the present invention, called pHE4a. (ATCC Accession Number 209645, deposited on February 25, 1998.) This vector contains: 1) a neomycinphosphotransferase gene as a selection marker, 2) an E. coli origin of replication, 3) a T5 phage promoter sequence, 4) two lac operator sequences, 5) a Shine-Delgarno sequence, and 6) the lactose operon repressor gene (*lacIq*). The origin of replication (*oriC*) is derived from pUC19 (LTI, Gaithersburg, MD). The promoter sequence and operator sequences are made synthetically.

DNA can be inserted into the pHEa by restricting the vector with NdeI and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718, running the restricted product on a gel, and isolating the larger fragment (the stuffer fragment should be about 310 base pairs). The DNA insert is generated according to the PCR protocol described in Example 1, using PCR primers having restriction sites for NdeI (5' primer) and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718 (3' primer). The PCR insert is gel purified and restricted with compatible enzymes. The insert and vector are ligated according to standard protocols.

The engineered vector could easily be substituted in the above protocol to express protein in a bacterial system.

Example 6: Purification of a Polypeptide from an Inclusion Body

The following alternative method can be used to purify a polypeptide expressed in *E. coli* when it is present in the form of inclusion bodies. Unless otherwise specified, all of the following steps are conducted at 4-10°C.

Upon completion of the production phase of the *E. coli* fermentation, the cell culture is cooled to 4-10°C and the cells harvested by continuous centrifugation at 15,000 rpm (Heraeus Sepatech). On the basis of the expected yield of protein per unit weight of cell paste and the amount of purified protein required, an appropriate amount of cell paste, by weight, is suspended in a buffer solution containing 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The cells are dispersed to a homogeneous suspension using a high shear mixer.

The cells are then lysed by passing the solution through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Corp. or APV Gaulin, Inc.) twice at 4000-6000 psi. The homogenate is then mixed with NaCl solution to a final concentration of 0.5 M NaCl, followed by centrifugation at 7000 xg for 15 min. The resultant pellet is washed again using 0.5M NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4.

The resulting washed inclusion bodies are solubilized with 1.5 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) for 2-4 hours. After 7000 xg centrifugation for 15 min., the pellet is discarded and the polypeptide containing supernatant is incubated at 4°C overnight to allow further GuHCl extraction.

Following high speed centrifugation (30,000 xg) to remove insoluble particles, the GuHCl solubilized protein is refolded by quickly mixing the GuHCl extract with 20 volumes of buffer containing 50 mM sodium, pH 4.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA by vigorous stirring. The refolded diluted protein solution is kept at 4°C without mixing for 12 hours prior to further purification steps.

To clarify the refolded polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 µm membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Fractions containing the polypeptide are then pooled and mixed with 4 volumes of water. The diluted sample is then loaded onto a previously prepared set of tandem

columns of strong anion (Poros HQ-50, Perseptive Biosystems) and weak anion (Poros CM-20, Perseptive Biosystems) exchange resins. The columns are equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0. Both columns are washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0, 200 mM NaCl. The CM-20 column is then eluted using a 10 column volume linear gradient ranging from 0.2 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 to 1.0 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.5. Fractions are collected under constant A_{280} monitoring of the effluent. Fractions containing the polypeptide (determined, for instance, by 16% SDS-PAGE) are then pooled.

The resultant polypeptide should exhibit greater than 95% purity after the above refolding and purification steps. No major contaminant bands should be observed from Commassie blue stained 16% SDS-PAGE gel when 5 μ g of purified protein is loaded. The purified protein can also be tested for endotoxin/LPS contamination, and typically the LPS content is less than 0.1 ng/ml according to LAL assays.

Example 7: Cloning and Expression of a Polypeptide in a Baculovirus Expression System

In this example, the plasmid shuttle vector pA2 is used to insert a polynucleotide into a baculovirus to express a polypeptide. This expression vector contains the strong polyhedrin promoter of the *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV) followed by convenient restriction sites such as BamHI, Xba I and Asp718. The polyadenylation site of the simian virus 40 ("SV40") is used for efficient polyadenylation. For easy selection of recombinant virus, the plasmid contains the beta-galactosidase gene from *E. coli* under control of a weak *Drosophila* promoter in the same orientation, followed by the polyadenylation signal of the polyhedrin gene. The inserted genes are flanked on both sides by viral sequences for cell-mediated homologous recombination with wild-type viral DNA to generate a viable virus that express the cloned polynucleotide.

Many other baculovirus vectors can be used in place of the vector above, such as pAc373, pVL941, and pAcIM1, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion and the like, including a signal peptide and an in-frame AUG as required. Such vectors are described, for instance, in Luckow et al., *Virology* 170:31-39 (1989).

Specifically, the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone, including the AUG initiation codon and the naturally associated leader sequence identified in Table 1, is amplified using the PCR protocol described in Example 1. If the naturally occurring

signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the pA2 vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, the vector can be modified (pA2 GP) to include a baculovirus leader sequence, using the standard methods described in Summers et al., "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures," Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987).

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

The plasmid is digested with the corresponding restriction enzymes and optionally, can be dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase, using routine procedures known in the art. The DNA is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean" BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.).

The fragment and the dephosphorylated plasmid are ligated together with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or other suitable *E. coli* hosts such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA) cells are transformed with the ligation mixture and spread on culture plates. Bacteria containing the plasmid are identified by digesting DNA from individual colonies and analyzing the digestion product by gel electrophoresis. The sequence of the cloned fragment is confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Five μ g of a plasmid containing the polynucleotide is co-transfected with 1.0 μ g of a commercially available linearized baculovirus DNA ("BaculoGold™ baculovirus DNA", Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), using the lipofection method described by Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417 (1987). One μ g of BaculoGold™ virus DNA and 5 μ g of the plasmid are mixed in a sterile well of a microtiter plate containing 50 μ l of serum-free Grace's medium (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Afterwards, 10 μ l Lipofectin plus 90 μ l Grace's medium are added, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then the transfection mixture is added drop-wise to Sf9 insect cells (ATCC CRL 1711) seeded in a 35 mm tissue culture plate with 1 ml Grace's medium without serum. The plate is then incubated for 5 hours at 27° C. The transfection solution is then removed from the plate and 1 ml of Grace's insect medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum is added. Cultivation is then continued at 27° C for four days.

After four days the supernatant is collected and a plaque assay is performed, as described by Summers and Smith, *supra*. An agarose gel with "Blue Gal" (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg) is used to allow easy identification and isolation of gal-expressing clones, which produce blue-stained plaques. (A detailed description of a "plaque assay" of this type can also be found in the user's guide for insect cell culture

and baculovirology distributed by Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, page 9-10.) After appropriate incubation, blue stained plaques are picked with the tip of a micropipettor (e.g., Eppendorf). The agar containing the recombinant viruses is then resuspended in a microcentrifuge tube containing 200 μ l of Grace's medium and the suspension containing the recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Sf9 cells seeded in 35 mm dishes. Four days later the supernatants of these culture dishes are harvested and then they are stored at 4° C.

To verify the expression of the polypeptide, Sf9 cells are grown in Grace's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS. The cells are infected with the recombinant baculovirus containing the polynucleotide at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 2. If radiolabeled proteins are desired, 6 hours later the medium is removed and is replaced with SF900 II medium minus methionine and cysteine (available from Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, MD). After 42 hours, 5 μ Ci of 35 S-methionine and 5 μ Ci 35 S-cysteine (available from Amersham) are added. The cells are further incubated for 16 hours and then are harvested by centrifugation. The proteins in the supernatant as well as the intracellular proteins are analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography (if radiolabeled).

Microsequencing of the amino acid sequence of the amino terminus of purified protein may be used to determine the amino terminal sequence of the produced protein.

20 **Example 8: Expression of a Polypeptide in Mammalian Cells**

The polypeptide of the present invention can be expressed in a mammalian cell. A typical mammalian expression vector contains a promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, a protein coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient transcription is achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRs) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLV, HIV and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter).

Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include, for example, vectors such as pSVL and pMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146), pBC12MI (ATCC 67109), pCMVSPORT 2.0, and pCMVSPORT 3.0. Mammalian host cells that could be used include, human Hela, 293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.

Alternatively, the polypeptide can be expressed in stable cell lines containing the polynucleotide integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, hygromycin allows the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

5 The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the encoded protein. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful in developing cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. (See, e.g., Alt, F. W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 253:1357-1370 (1978); Hamlin, J. L. and Ma, C., Biochem. et Biophys. Acta, 1097:107-143 (1990); Page, M. J. and
10 Sydenham, M. A., Biotechnology 9:64-68 (1991).) Another useful selection marker is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS) (Murphy et al., Biochem J. 227:277-279 (1991); Bebbington et al., Bio/Technology 10:169-175 (1992). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a
15 chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are often used for the production of proteins.

Derivatives of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146), the expression vectors pC4 (ATCC Accession No. 209646) and pC6 (ATCC Accession No.209647) contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 438-447 (March, 1985)) plus a fragment of the CMV-enhancer (Boshart et al., Cell 41:521-530 (1985).) Multiple cloning sites, e.g.,
20 with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites BamHI, XbaI and Asp718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors also contain the 3' intron, the polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene, and the mouse
25 DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter.

Specifically, the plasmid pC6, for example, is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphates by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

A polynucleotide of the present invention is amplified according to the protocol
30 outlined in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially
35 available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

The amplified fragment is then digested with the same restriction enzyme and purified on a 1% agarose gel. The isolated fragment and the dephosphorylated vector are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC6 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

Chinese hamster ovary cells lacking an active DHFR gene is used for transfection. Five μg of the expression plasmid pC6 is cotransfected with 0.5 μg of the plasmid pSVneo using lipofectin (Felgner et al., *supra*). The plasmid pSV2-neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the *neo* gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 mg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM, 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1 μM , 2 μM , 5 μM , 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained which grow at a concentration of 100 - 200 μM . Expression of the desired gene product is analyzed, for instance, by SDS-PAGE and Western blot or by reversed phase HPLC analysis.

Example 9: Protein Fusions

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably fused to other proteins. These fusion proteins can be used for a variety of applications. For example, fusion of the present polypeptides to His-tag, HA-tag, protein A, IgG domains, and maltose binding protein facilitates purification. (See Example 5; see also EP A 394,827; Traunecker, et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Similarly, fusion to IgG-1, IgG-3, and albumin increases the halflife time in vivo. Nuclear localization signals fused to the polypeptides of the present invention can target the protein to a specific subcellular localization, while covalent heterodimer or homodimers can increase or decrease the activity of a fusion protein. Fusion proteins can also create chimeric molecules having more than one function. Finally, fusion proteins can increase solubility and/or stability of the fused protein compared to the non-fused protein. All of the types of fusion proteins described above can be made by modifying the following protocol, which outlines the fusion of a polypeptide to an IgG molecule, or the protocol described in Example 5.

Briefly, the human Fc portion of the IgG molecule can be PCR amplified, using primers that span the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence described below. These primers also should have convenient restriction enzyme sites that will facilitate cloning into an expression vector, preferably a mammalian expression vector.

- 5 For example, if pC4 (See Genbank Accession No. 209646) is used, the human Fc portion can be ligated into the BamHI cloning site. Note that the 3' BamHI site should be destroyed. Next, the vector containing the human Fc portion is re-restricted with BamHI, linearizing the vector, and a polynucleotide of the present invention, isolated by the PCR protocol described in Example 1, is ligated into this BamHI site.
- 10 Note that the polynucleotide is cloned without a stop codon, otherwise a fusion protein will not be produced.

- If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, pC4 does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a
- 15 heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

Human IgG Fc region:

GGGATCCGGAGCCCAAATCTTCTGACAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCC
 CAGCACCTGAATTCGAGGGTGCACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAACC
 20 CAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACTCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGT
 GGACGTAAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACG
 GCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAAC
 AGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTG
 AATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAACCCCC
 25 ATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGT
 GTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCT
 GACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGA
 GAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG
 ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCA
 30 GGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGC
 ACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGAGTGC
 GACGGCCGCGACTCTAGAGGAT (SEQ ID NO:1)

Example 10: Production of an Antibody from a Polypeptide

- 35 The antibodies of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of methods. (See, Current Protocols, Chapter 2.) For example, cells expressing a polypeptide of the present invention is administered to an animal to induce the production of sera

containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a preparation of the secreted protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially free of natural contaminants. Such a preparation is then introduced into an animal in order to produce polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

5 In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology. (Köhler et al., *Nature* 256:495 (1975); Köhler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976); Köhler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981).) In general, such procedures involve immunizing an animal (preferably a mouse) with polypeptide or, more preferably, with a secreted polypeptide-expressing cell. Such cells may be cultured in any suitable tissue culture medium; however, it is preferable to culture cells in Earle's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (inactivated at 15 about 56°C), and supplemented with about 10 g/l of nonessential amino acids, about 1,000 U/ml of penicillin, and about 100 µg/ml of streptomycin.

The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the present invention; however, it is preferable to employ the parent myeloma cell line 20 (SP2O), available from the ATCC. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as described by Wands et al. (*Gastroenterology* 80:225-232 (1981).) The hybridoma cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones which secrete antibodies capable of binding the polypeptide.

25 Alternatively, additional antibodies capable of binding to the polypeptide can be produced in a two-step procedure using anti-idiotypic antibodies. Such a method makes use of the fact that antibodies are themselves antigens, and therefore, it is possible to obtain an antibody which binds to a second antibody. In accordance with this method, protein specific antibodies are used to immunize an animal, preferably a 30 mouse. The splenocytes of such an animal are then used to produce hybridoma cells, and the hybridoma cells are screened to identify clones which produce an antibody whose ability to bind to the protein-specific antibody can be blocked by the polypeptide. Such antibodies comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies to the protein-specific antibody and can be used to immunize an animal to induce formation of further protein-specific 35 antibodies.

It will be appreciated that Fab and F(ab')₂ and other fragments of the antibodies of the present invention may be used according to the methods disclosed herein. Such fragments are typically produced by proteolytic cleavage, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')₂ fragments). Alternatively, secreted protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology or through synthetic chemistry.

For in vivo use of antibodies in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using genetic constructs derived from hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies described above. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. (See, for review, Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268 (1985).)

Example 11: Production Of Secreted Protein For High-Throughput Screening Assays

The following protocol produces a supernatant containing a polypeptide to be tested. This supernatant can then be used in the Screening Assays described in Examples 13-20.

First, dilute Poly-D-Lysine (644 587 Boehringer-Mannheim) stock solution (1mg/ml in PBS) 1:20 in PBS (w/o calcium or magnesium 17-516F Biowhittaker) for a working solution of 50ug/ml. Add 200 ul of this solution to each well (24 well plates) and incubate at RT for 20 minutes. Be sure to distribute the solution over each well (note: a 12-channel pipetter may be used with tips on every other channel). Aspirate off the Poly-D-Lysine solution and rinse with 1ml PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline). The PBS should remain in the well until just prior to plating the cells and plates may be poly-lysine coated in advance for up to two weeks.

Plate 293T cells (do not carry cells past P+20) at 2×10^5 cells/well in .5ml DMEM(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium)(with 4.5 G/L glucose and L-glutamine (12-604F Biowhittaker))/10% heat inactivated FBS(14-503F Biowhittaker)/1x Penstrep(17-602E Biowhittaker). Let the cells grow overnight.

The next day, mix together in a sterile solution basin: 300 ul Lipofectamine (18324-012 Gibco/BRL) and 5ml Optimem I (31985070 Gibco/BRL)/96-well plate. With a small volume multi-channel pipetter, aliquot approximately 2ug of an expression vector containing a polynucleotide insert, produced by the methods described in

Examples 8 or 9, into an appropriately labeled 96-well round bottom plate. With a multi-channel pipetter, add 50ul of the Lipofectamine/Optimem I mixture to each well. Pipette up and down gently to mix. Incubate at RT 15-45 minutes. After about 20 minutes, use a multi-channel pipetter to add 150ul Optimem I to each well. As a control, one plate of vector DNA lacking an insert should be transfected with each set of transfections.

Preferably, the transfection should be performed by tag-teaming the following tasks. By tag-teaming, hands on time is cut in half, and the cells do not spend too much time on PBS. First, person A aspirates off the media from four 24-well plates of cells, and then person B rinses each well with .5-1ml PBS. Person A then aspirates off PBS rinse, and person B, using a 12-channel pipetter with tips on every other channel, adds the 200ul of DNA/Lipofectamine/Optimem I complex to the odd wells first, then to the even wells, to each row on the 24-well plates. Incubate at 37°C for 6 hours.

While cells are incubating, prepare appropriate media, either 1% BSA in DMEM with 1x penstrep, or CHO-5 media (116.6 mg/L of CaCl₂ (anhyd); 0.00130 mg/L CuSO₄·5H₂O; 0.050 mg/L of Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O; 0.417 mg/L of FeSO₄·7H₂O; 311.80 mg/L of KCl; 28.64 mg/L of MgCl₂; 48.84 mg/L of MgSO₄; 6995.50 mg/L of NaCl; 2400.0 mg/L of NaHCO₃; 62.50 mg/L of NaH₂PO₄·H₂O; 71.02 mg/L of Na₂HPO₄; .4320 mg/L of ZnSO₄·7H₂O; .002 mg/L of Arachidonic Acid; 1.022 mg/L of Cholesterol; .070 mg/L of DL-alpha-Tocopherol-Acetate; 0.0520 mg/L of Linoleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Linolenic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Myristic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Oleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 100 mg/L of Pluronic F-68; 0.010 mg/L of Stearic Acid; 2.20 mg/L of Tween 80; 4551 mg/L of D-Glucose; 130.85 mg/ml of L- Alanine; 147.50 mg/ml of L-Arginine-HCL; 7.50 mg/ml of L-Asparagine-H₂O; 6.65 mg/ml of L-Aspartic Acid; 29.56 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL-H₂O; 31.29 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL; 7.35 mg/ml of L-Glutamic Acid; 365.0 mg/ml of L-Glutamine; 18.75 mg/ml of Glycine; 52.48 mg/ml of L-Histidine-HCL-H₂O; 106.97 mg/ml of L-Isoleucine; 111.45 mg/ml of L-Leucine; 163.75 mg/ml of L-Lysine HCL; 32.34 mg/ml of L-Methionine; 68.48 mg/ml of L-Phenylalanine; 40.0 mg/ml of L-Proline; 26.25 mg/ml of L-Serine; 101.05 mg/ml of L-Threonine; 19.22 mg/ml of L-Tryptophan; 91.79 mg/ml of L-Tyrosine-2Na-2H₂O; 99.65 mg/ml of L-Valine; 0.0035 mg/L of Biotin; 3.24 mg/L of D-Ca Pantothenate; 11.78 mg/L of Choline Chloride; 4.65 mg/L of Folic Acid; 15.60 mg/L of i-Inositol; 3.02 mg/L of Niacinamide; 3.00 mg/L of Pyridoxal HCL; 0.031 mg/L of Pyridoxine HCL; 0.319 mg/L of Riboflavin; 3.17 mg/L of Thiamine HCL; 0.365 mg/L of Thymidine; and 0.680 mg/L of Vitamin B₁₂; 25 mM of HEPES Buffer; 2.39 mg/L of Na Hypoxanthine;

0.105 mg/L of Lipoic Acid; 0.081 mg/L of Sodium Putrescine-2HCL; 55.0 mg/L of Sodium Pyruvate; 0.0067 mg/L of Sodium Selenite; 20uM of Ethanolamine; 0.122 mg/L of Ferric Citrate; 41.70 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Linoleic Acid; 33.33 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Oleic Acid; and 10 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Retinal) with 2mm glutamine and 1x penstrep. (BSA (81-068-3 Bayer) 100gm dissolved in 1L DMEM for a 10% BSA stock solution). Filter the media and collect 50 ul for endotoxin assay in 15ml polystyrene conical.

The transfection reaction is terminated, preferably by tag-teaming, at the end of the incubation period. Person A aspirates off the transfection media, while person B adds 1.5ml appropriate media to each well. Incubate at 37°C for 45 or 72 hours depending on the media used: 1%BSA for 45 hours or CHO-5 for 72 hours.

On day four, using a 300ul multichannel pipetter, aliquot 600ul in one 1ml deep well plate and the remaining supernatant into a 2ml deep well. The supernatants from each well can then be used in the assays described in Examples 13-20.

It is specifically understood that when activity is obtained in any of the assays described below using a supernatant, the activity originates from either the polypeptide directly (e.g., as a secreted protein) or by the polypeptide inducing expression of other proteins, which are then secreted into the supernatant. Thus, the invention further provides a method of identifying the protein in the supernatant characterized by an activity in a particular assay.

Example 12: Construction of GAS Reporter Construct

One signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells is called the Jaks-STATs pathway. Activated proteins in the Jaks-STATs pathway bind to gamma activation site "GAS" elements or interferon-sensitive responsive element ("ISRE"), located in the promoter of many genes. The binding of a protein to these elements alter the expression of the associated gene.

GAS and ISRE elements are recognized by a class of transcription factors called Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription, or "STATs." There are six members of the STATs family. Stat1 and Stat3 are present in many cell types, as is Stat2 (as response to IFN-alpha is widespread). Stat4 is more restricted and is not in many cell types though it has been found in T helper class I, cells after treatment with IL-12. Stat5 was originally called mammary growth factor, but has been found at higher concentrations in other cells including myeloid cells. It can be activated in tissue culture cells by many cytokines.

The STATs are activated to translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation by a set of kinases known as the Janus Kinase ("Jaks") family. Jaks represent a distinct family of soluble tyrosine kinases and include Tyk2, Jak1, Jak2, and Jak3. These kinases display significant sequence similarity and are generally catalytically inactive in resting cells.

The Jaks are activated by a wide range of receptors summarized in the Table below. (Adapted from review by Schidler and Darnell, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 64:621-51 (1995).) A cytokine receptor family, capable of activating Jaks, is divided into two groups: (a) Class 1 includes receptors for IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-15, Epo, PRL, GH, G-CSF, GM-CSF, LIF, CNTF, and thrombopoietin; and (b) Class 2 includes IFN- α , IFN- γ , and IL-10. The Class 1 receptors share a conserved cysteine motif (a set of four conserved cysteines and one tryptophan) and a WSXWS motif (a membrane proximal region encoding Trp-Ser-Xxx-Trp-Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)).

Thus, on binding of a ligand to a receptor, Jaks are activated, which in turn activate STATs, which then translocate and bind to GAS elements. This entire process is encompassed in the Jaks-STATs signal transduction pathway.

Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS or the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. For example, growth factors and cytokines are known to activate the Jaks-STATs pathway. (See Table below.) Thus, by using GAS elements linked to reporter molecules, activators of the Jaks-STATs pathway can be identified.

	Ligand	tyk2	<u>JAKs</u>		<u>STATS</u>	<u>GAS(elements) or ISRE</u>
			<u>Jak1</u>	<u>Jak2</u>	<u>Jak3</u>	
5	<u>IFN family</u>					
	IFN-a/B	+	+	-	-	1,2,3 ISRE
	IFN-g		+	+	-	1 GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
	IL-10	+	?	?	-	1,3
10	<u>gp130 family</u>					
	IL-6 (Pleiotrohic)	+	+	+	?	1,3 GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
	IL-11(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	?	?	1,3
	OnM(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	+	?	1,3
	LIF(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	+	?	1,3
	CNTF(Pleiotrohic)	-/+	+	+	?	1,3
	G-CSF(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	?	?	1,3
	IL-12(Pleiotrohic)	+	-	+	+	1,3
20	<u>g-C family</u>					
	IL-2 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	1,3,5 GAS
	IL-4 (lymph/myeloid)	-	+	-	+	6 GAS (IRF1 = IFP >>Ly6)(IgH)
	IL-7 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5 GAS
	IL-9 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5 GAS
	IL-13 (lymphocyte)	-	+	?	?	6 GAS
	IL-15	?	+	?	+	5 GAS
30	<u>gp140 family</u>					
	IL-3 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5 GAS (IRF1>IFP>>Ly6)
	IL-5 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5 GAS
	GM-CSF (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5 GAS
35	<u>Growth hormone family</u>					
	GH	?	-	+	-	5
	PRL	?	+/-	+	-	1,3,5
	EPO	?	-	+	-	5 GAS(B-CAS>IRF1=IFP>>Ly6)
40	<u>Receptor Tyrosine Kinases</u>					
	EGF	?	+	+	-	1,3 GAS (IRF1)
	PDGF	?	+	+	-	1,3
	CSF-1	?	+	+	-	1,3 GAS (not IRF1)

To construct a synthetic GAS containing promoter element, which is used in the Biological Assays described in Examples 13-14, a PCR based strategy is employed to generate a GAS-SV40 promoter sequence. The 5' primer contains four tandem copies of the GAS binding site found in the IRF1 promoter and previously demonstrated to bind STATs upon induction with a range of cytokines (Rothman et al., Immunity 1:457-468 (1994).), although other GAS or ISRE elements can be used instead. The 5' primer also contains 18bp of sequence complementary to the SV40 early promoter sequence and is flanked with an XhoI site. The sequence of the 5' primer is:

5':GCGCCTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCG
AAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:3)

The downstream primer is complementary to the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site: 5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTGGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the B-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI/Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene.) Sequencing with forward and reverse primers confirms that the insert contains the following sequence:

5':CTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATG
ATTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCC
CTAACTCCGCCCATCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCTCCGC
CCCATGGCTGACTAATTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCTCGGC
CTCTGAGCTATTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTT
TGCAAAAAGCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:5)

With this GAS promoter element linked to the SV40 promoter, a GAS:SEAP2 reporter construct is next engineered. Here, the reporter molecule is a secreted alkaline phosphatase, or "SEAP." Clearly, however, any reporter molecule can be instead of SEAP, in this or in any of the other Examples. Well known reporter molecules that can be used instead of SEAP include chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), luciferase, alkaline phosphatase, B-galactosidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), or any protein detectable by an antibody.

The above sequence confirmed synthetic GAS-SV40 promoter element is subcloned into the pSEAP-Promoter vector obtained from Clontech using HindIII and XhoI, effectively replacing the SV40 promoter with the amplified GAS:SV40 promoter element, to create the GAS-SEAP vector. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

Thus, in order to generate mammalian stable cell lines expressing the GAS-SEAP reporter, the GAS-SEAP cassette is removed from the GAS-SEAP vector using SalI and NotI, and inserted into a backbone vector containing the neomycin resistance gene, such as pGFP-1 (Clontech), using these restriction sites in the multiple cloning site, to create the GAS-SEAP/Neo vector. Once this vector is transfected into mammalian cells, this vector can then be used as a reporter molecule for GAS binding as described in Examples 13-14.

Other constructs can be made using the above description and replacing GAS with a different promoter sequence. For example, construction of reporter molecules containing NFK-B and EGR promoter sequences are described in Examples 15 and 16. However, many other promoters can be substituted using the protocols described in these Examples. For instance, SRE, IL-2, NFAT, or Osteocalcin promoters can be substituted, alone or in combination (e.g., GAS/NF-KB/EGR, GAS/NF-KB, IL-2/NFAT, or NF-KB/GAS). Similarly, other cell lines can be used to test reporter construct activity, such as HELA (epithelial), HUVEC (endothelial), Reh (B-cell), Saos-2 (osteoblast), HUVAC (aortic), or Cardiomyocyte.

Example 13: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity.

The following protocol is used to assess T-cell activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate T-cells. T-cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The T-cell used in this assay is Jurkat T-cells (ATCC Accession No. TIB-152), although Molt-3 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1552) and Molt-4 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1582) cells can also be used.

Jurkat T-cells are lymphoblastic CD4+ Th1 helper cells. In order to generate stable cell lines, approximately 2 million Jurkat cells are transfected with the GAS-SEAP/neo vector using DMRIE-C (Life Technologies)(transfection procedure described below). The transfected cells are seeded to a density of approximately 20,000 cells per well and transfectants resistant to 1 mg/ml gentamicin selected. Resistant colonies are expanded and then tested for their response to increasing concentrations of interferon gamma. The dose response of a selected clone is demonstrated.

Specifically, the following protocol will yield sufficient cells for 75 wells containing 200 ul of cells. Thus, it is either scaled up, or performed in multiple to generate sufficient cells for multiple 96 well plates. Jurkat cells are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum with 1%Pen-Strep. Combine 2.5 mls of OPTI-MEM (Life Technologies)

with 10 ug of plasmid DNA in a T25 flask. Add 2.5 ml OPTI-MEM containing 50 ul of DMRIE-C and incubate at room temperature for 15-45 mins.

During the incubation period, count cell concentration, spin down the required number of cells (10^7 per transfection), and resuspend in OPTI-MEM to a final concentration of 10^7 cells/ml. Then add 1ml of 1×10^7 cells in OPTI-MEM to T25 flask and incubate at 37°C for 6 hrs. After the incubation, add 10 ml of RPMI + 15% serum.

The Jurkat:GAS-SEAP stable reporter lines are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum, 1 mg/ml Gentamicin, and 1% Pen-Strep. These cells are treated with supernatants containing a polypeptide as produced by the protocol described in Example 11.

On the day of treatment with the supernatant, the cells should be washed and resuspended in fresh RPMI + 10% serum to a density of 500,000 cells per ml. The exact number of cells required will depend on the number of supernatants being screened. For one 96 well plate, approximately 10 million cells (for 10 plates, 100 million cells) are required.

Transfer the cells to a triangular reservoir boat, in order to dispense the cells into a 96 well dish, using a 12 channel pipette. Using a 12 channel pipette, transfer 200 ul of cells into each well (therefore adding 100,000 cells per well).

After all the plates have been seeded, 50 ul of the supernatants are transferred directly from the 96 well plate containing the supernatants into each well using a 12 channel pipette. In addition, a dose of exogenous interferon gamma (0.1, 1.0, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11 to serve as additional positive controls for the assay.

The 96 well dishes containing Jurkat cells treated with supernatants are placed in an incubator for 48 hrs (note: this time is variable between 48-72 hrs). 35 ul samples from each well are then transferred to an opaque 96 well plate using a 12 channel pipette. The opaque plates should be covered (using sellophane covers) and stored at -20°C until SEAP assays are performed according to Example 17. The plates containing the remaining treated cells are placed at 4°C and serve as a source of material for repeating the assay on a specific well if desired.

As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate Jurkat T cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells.

Example 14: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Myeloid Activity

The following protocol is used to assess myeloid activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate myeloid cells. Myeloid cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The myeloid cell used in this assay is U937, a pre-monocyte cell line, although TF-1, HL60, or KG1 can be used.

To transiently transfect U937 cells with the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12, a DEAE-Dextran method (Kharbanda et. al., 1994, Cell Growth & Differentiation, 5:259-265) is used. First, harvest 2×10^7 U937 cells and wash with PBS. The U937 cells are usually grown in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin.

Next, suspend the cells in 1 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 0.5 mg/ml DEAE-Dextran, 8 ug GAS-SEAP2 plasmid DNA, 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 375 uM $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1 mM MgCl_2 , and 675 uM CaCl_2 . Incubate at 37°C for 45 min.

Wash the cells with RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% FBS and then resuspend in 10 ml complete medium and incubate at 37°C for 36 hr.

The GAS-SEAP/U937 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 400 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 400 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

These cells are tested by harvesting 1×10^8 cells (this is enough for ten 96-well plates assay) and wash with PBS. Suspend the cells in 200 ml above described growth medium, with a final density of 5×10^5 cells/ml. Plate 200 ul cells per well in the 96-well plate (or 1×10^5 cells/well).

Add 50 ul of the supernatant prepared by the protocol described in Example 11. Incubate at 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate U937 cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to the protocol described in Example 17.

Example 15: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Neuronal Activity.

When cells undergo differentiation and proliferation, a group of genes are activated through many different signal transduction pathways. One of these genes, EGR1 (early growth response gene 1), is induced in various tissues and cell types upon

activation. The promoter of EGR1 is responsible for such induction. Using the EGR1 promoter linked to reporter molecules, activation of cells can be assessed.

Particularly, the following protocol is used to assess neuronal activity in PC12 cell lines. PC12 cells (rat phenochromocytoma cells) are known to proliferate and/or differentiate by activation with a number of mitogens, such as TPA (tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate), NGF (nerve growth factor), and EGF (epidermal growth factor). The EGR1 gene expression is activated during this treatment. Thus, by stably transfecting PC12 cells with a construct containing an EGR promoter linked to SEAP reporter, activation of PC12 cells can be assessed.

The EGR/SEAP reporter construct can be assembled by the following protocol. The EGR-1 promoter sequence (-633 to +1)(Sakamoto K et al., *Oncogene* 6:867-871 (1991)) can be PCR amplified from human genomic DNA using the following primers:

5' GCGCTCGAGGGATGACAGCGATAGAACCCCGG -3' (SEQ ID NO:6)

5' GCGAAGCTTCGCGACTCCCCGGATCCGCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)

Using the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector produced in Example 12, EGR1 amplified product can then be inserted into this vector. Linearize the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector using restriction enzymes XhoI/HindIII, removing the GAS/SV40 stuffer. Restrict the EGR1 amplified product with these same enzymes. Ligate the vector and the EGR1 promoter.

To prepare 96 well-plates for cell culture, two mls of a coating solution (1:30 dilution of collagen type I (Upstate Biotech Inc. Cat#08-115) in 30% ethanol (filter sterilized)) is added per one 10 cm plate or 50 ml per well of the 96-well plate, and allowed to air dry for 2 hr.

PC12 cells are routinely grown in RPMI-1640 medium (Bio Whittaker) containing 10% horse serum (JRH BIOSCIENCES, Cat. # 12449-78P), 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 ug/ml streptomycin on a precoated 10 cm tissue culture dish. One to four split is done every three to four days. Cells are removed from the plates by scraping and resuspended with pipetting up and down for more than 15 times.

Transfect the EGR/SEAP/Neo construct into PC12 using the Lipofectamine protocol described in Example 11. EGR-SEAP/PC12 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 300 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 300 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

To assay for neuronal activity, a 10 cm plate with cells around 70 to 80% confluent is screened by removing the old medium. Wash the cells once with PBS

(Phosphate buffered saline). Then starve the cells in low serum medium (RPMI-1640 containing 1% horse serum and 0.5% FBS with antibiotics) overnight.

The next morning, remove the medium and wash the cells with PBS. Scrape off the cells from the plate, suspend the cells well in 2 ml low serum medium. Count the cell number and add more low serum medium to reach final cell density as 5×10^5 cells/ml.

Add 200 μ l of the cell suspension to each well of 96-well plate (equivalent to 1×10^5 cells/well). Add 50 μ l supernatant produced by Example 11, 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, a growth factor known to activate PC12 cells through EGR can be used, such as 50 ng/ μ l of Neuronal Growth Factor (NGF). Over fifty-fold induction of SEAP is typically seen in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to Example 17.

Example 16: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity

NF- κ B (Nuclear Factor κ B) is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents including the inflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, CD30 and CD40, lymphotoxin-alpha and lymphotoxin-beta, by exposure to LPS or thrombin, and by expression of certain viral gene products. As a transcription factor, NF- κ B regulates the expression of genes involved in immune cell activation, control of apoptosis (NF- κ B appears to shield cells from apoptosis), B and T-cell development, anti-viral and antimicrobial responses, and multiple stress responses.

In non-stimulated conditions, NF- κ B is retained in the cytoplasm with I- κ B (Inhibitor κ B). However, upon stimulation, I- κ B is phosphorylated and degraded, causing NF- κ B to shuttle to the nucleus, thereby activating transcription of target genes. Target genes activated by NF- κ B include IL-2, IL-6, GM-CSF, ICAM-1 and class 1 MHC.

Due to its central role and ability to respond to a range of stimuli, reporter constructs utilizing the NF- κ B promoter element are used to screen the supernatants produced in Example 11. Activators or inhibitors of NF- κ B would be useful in treating diseases. For example, inhibitors of NF- κ B could be used to treat those diseases related to the acute or chronic activation of NF- κ B, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

To construct a vector containing the NF- κ B promoter element, a PCR based strategy is employed. The upstream primer contains four tandem copies of the NF- κ B binding site (GGGGACTTTCCC) (SEQ ID NO:8), 18 bp of sequence complementary to the 5' end of the SV40 early promoter sequence, and is flanked with an XhoI site:

5 5':GCGGCCTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGAC
TTTCCATCCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

The downstream primer is complementary to the 3' end of the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site:

5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTTGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

10 PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the pB-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI and Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene) Sequencing with the T7 and T3 primers confirms the insert contains the following sequence:

15 5':CTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGACTTTCC
ATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCA
TCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCTCCGCCCCATGGCTGACT
AATTTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCCTCGGCCTCTGAGCTATTC
20 CAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTT:
3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

Next, replace the SV40 minimal promoter element present in the pSEAP2- promoter plasmid (Clontech) with this NF- κ B/SV40 fragment using XhoI and HindIII.
25 However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

In order to generate stable mammalian cell lines, the NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette is removed from the above NF- κ B/SEAP vector using restriction enzymes SalI and NotI, and inserted into a vector containing neomycin resistance. Particularly, the
30 NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette was inserted into pGFP-1 (Clontech), replacing the GFP gene, after restricting pGFP-1 with SalI and NotI.

Once NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP/Neo vector is created, stable Jurkat T-cells are created and maintained according to the protocol described in Example 13. Similarly, the method for assaying supernatants with these stable Jurkat T-cells is also described

in Example 13. As a positive control, exogenous TNF alpha (0.1, 1, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11, with a 5-10 fold activation typically observed.

Example 17: Assay for SEAP Activity

As a reporter molecule for the assays described in Examples 13-16, SEAP activity is assayed using the Tropix Phospho-light Kit (Cat. BP-400) according to the following general procedure. The Tropix Phospho-light Kit supplies the Dilution, Assay, and Reaction Buffers used below.

Prime a dispenser with the 2.5x Dilution Buffer and dispense 15 μ l of 2.5x dilution buffer into Optiplates containing 35 μ l of a supernatant. Seal the plates with a plastic sealer and incubate at 65°C for 30 min. Separate the Optiplates to avoid uneven heating.

Cool the samples to room temperature for 15 minutes. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Assay Buffer. Add 50 μ l Assay Buffer and incubate at room temperature 5 min. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Reaction Buffer (see the table below). Add 50 μ l Reaction Buffer and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes. Since the intensity of the chemiluminescent signal is time dependent, and it takes about 10 minutes to read 5 plates on luminometer, one should treat 5 plates at each time and start the second set 10 minutes later.

Read the relative light unit in the luminometer. Set H12 as blank, and print the results. An increase in chemiluminescence indicates reporter activity.

Reaction Buffer Formulation:

# of plates	Rxn buffer diluent (ml)	CSPD (ml)
10	60	3
11	65	3.25
12	70	3.5
13	75	3.75
14	80	4
15	85	4.25
16	90	4.5
17	95	4.75
18	100	5
19	105	5.25
20	110	5.5
21	115	5.75
22	120	6
23	125	6.25
24	130	6.5
25	135	6.75
26	140	7
27	145	7.25

28	150	7.5
29	155	7.75
30	160	8
31	165	8.25
32	170	8.5
33	175	8.75
34	180	9
35	185	9.25
36	190	9.5
37	195	9.75
38	200	10
39	205	10.25
40	210	10.5
41	215	10.75
42	220	11
43	225	11.25
44	230	11.5
45	235	11.75
46	240	12
47	245	12.25
48	250	12.5
49	255	12.75
50	260	13

Example 18: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Changes in Small Molecule Concentration and Membrane Permeability

Binding of a ligand to a receptor is known to alter intracellular levels of small molecules, such as calcium, potassium, sodium, and pH, as well as alter membrane potential. These alterations can be measured in an assay to identify supernatants which bind to receptors of a particular cell. Although the following protocol describes an assay for calcium, this protocol can easily be modified to detect changes in potassium, sodium, pH, membrane potential, or any other small molecule which is detectable by a fluorescent probe.

The following assay uses Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader ("FLIPR") to measure changes in fluorescent molecules (Molecular Probes) that bind small molecules. Clearly, any fluorescent molecule detecting a small molecule can be used instead of the calcium fluorescent molecule, fluo-3, used here.

For adherent cells, seed the cells at 10,000 -20,000 cells/well in a Co-star black 96-well plate with clear bottom. The plate is incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 20 hours. The adherent cells are washed two times in Biotek washer with 200 ul of HBSS (Hank's Balanced Salt Solution) leaving 100 ul of buffer after the final wash.

A stock solution of 1 mg/ml fluo-3 is made in 10% pluronic acid DMSO. To load the cells with fluo-3, 50 ul of 12 ug/ml fluo-3 is added to each well. The plate is

incubated at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator for 60 min. The plate is washed four times in the Biotek washer with HBSS leaving 100 ul of buffer.

For non-adherent cells, the cells are spun down from culture media. Cells are re-suspended to 2-5x10⁶ cells/ml with HBSS in a 50-ml conical tube. 4 ul of 1 mg/ml fluo-3 solution in 10% pluronic acid DMSO is added to each ml of cell suspension. The tube is then placed in a 37°C water bath for 30-60 min. The cells are washed twice with HBSS, resuspended to 1x10⁶ cells/ml, and dispensed into a microplate, 100 ul/well. The plate is centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. The plate is then washed once in Denley CellWash with 200 ul, followed by an aspiration step to 100 ul final volume.

For a non-cell based assay, each well contains a fluorescent molecule, such as fluo-3. The supernatant is added to the well, and a change in fluorescence is detected.

To measure the fluorescence of intracellular calcium, the FLIPR is set for the following parameters: (1) System gain is 300-800 mW; (2) Exposure time is 0.4 second; (3) Camera F/stop is F/2; (4) Excitation is 488 nm; (5) Emission is 530 nm; and (6) Sample addition is 50 ul. Increased emission at 530 nm indicates an extracellular signaling event which has resulted in an increase in the intracellular Ca⁺⁺ concentration.

Example 19: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Tyrosine Kinase Activity

The Protein Tyrosine Kinases (PTK) represent a diverse group of transmembrane and cytoplasmic kinases. Within the Receptor Protein Tyrosine Kinase (RPTK) group are receptors for a range of mitogenic and metabolic growth factors including the PDGF, FGF, EGF, NGF, HGF and Insulin receptor subfamilies. In addition there are a large family of RPTKs for which the corresponding ligand is unknown. Ligands for RPTKs include mainly secreted small proteins, but also membrane-bound and extracellular matrix proteins.

Activation of RPTK by ligands involves ligand-mediated receptor dimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of the receptor subunits and activation of the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. The cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases include receptor associated tyrosine kinases of the src-family (e.g., src, yes, lck, lyn, fyn) and non-receptor linked and cytosolic protein tyrosine kinases, such as the Jak family, members of which mediate signal transduction triggered by the cytokine superfamily of receptors (e.g., the Interleukins, Interferons, GM-CSF, and Leptin).

Because of the wide range of known factors capable of stimulating tyrosine kinase activity, the identification of novel human secreted proteins capable of activating

tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways are of interest. Therefore, the following protocol is designed to identify those novel human secreted proteins capable of activating the tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways.

Seed target cells (e.g., primary keratinocytes) at a density of approximately
 5 25,000 cells per well in a 96 well Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates purchased from
 Nalge Nunc (Naperville, IL). The plates are sterilized with two 30 minute rinses with
 100% ethanol, rinsed with water and dried overnight. Some plates are coated for 2 hr
 with 100 ml of cell culture grade type I collagen (50 mg/ml), gelatin (2%) or polylysine
 (50 mg/ml), all of which can be purchased from Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, MO) or
 10 10% Matrigel purchased from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA), or calf serum, rinsed
 with PBS and stored at 4°C. Cell growth on these plates is assayed by seeding 5,000
 cells/well in growth medium and indirect quantitation of cell number through use of
 alamarBlue as described by the manufacturer Alamar Biosciences, Inc. (Sacramento,
 CA) after 48 hr. Falcon plate covers #3071 from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA) are
 15 used to cover the Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates. Falcon Microtest III cell culture
 plates can also be used in some proliferation experiments.

To prepare extracts, A431 cells are seeded onto the nylon membranes of
 Loprodyne plates (20,000/200ml/well) and cultured overnight in complete medium.
 Cells are quiesced by incubation in serum-free basal medium for 24 hr. After 5-20
 20 minutes treatment with EGF (60ng/ml) or 50 ul of the supernatant produced in Example
 11, the medium was removed and 100 ml of extraction buffer ((20 mM HEPES pH
 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM Na₄P₂O₇
 and a cocktail of protease inhibitors (# 1836170) obtained from Boehringer Mannheim
 (Indianapolis, IN) is added to each well and the plate is shaken on a rotating shaker for
 25 5 minutes at 4°C. The plate is then placed in a vacuum transfer manifold and the extract
 filtered through the 0.45 mm membrane bottoms of each well using house vacuum.
 Extracts are collected in a 96-well catch/assay plate in the bottom of the vacuum
 manifold and immediately placed on ice. To obtain extracts clarified by centrifugation,
 the content of each well, after detergent solubilization for 5 minutes, is removed and
 30 centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4°C at 16,000 x g.

Test the filtered extracts for levels of tyrosine kinase activity. Although many
 methods of detecting tyrosine kinase activity are known, one method is described here.

Generally, the tyrosine kinase activity of a supernatant is evaluated by
 determining its ability to phosphorylate a tyrosine residue on a specific substrate (a
 35 biotinylated peptide). Biotinylated peptides that can be used for this purpose include
 PSK1 (corresponding to amino acids 6-20 of the cell division kinase cdc2-p34) and

PSK2 (corresponding to amino acids 1-17 of gastrin). Both peptides are substrates for a range of tyrosine kinases and are available from Boehringer Mannheim.

The tyrosine kinase reaction is set up by adding the following components in order. First, add 10ul of 5uM Biotinylated Peptide, then 10ul ATP/Mg₂⁺ (5mM ATP/50mM MgCl₂), then 10ul of 5x Assay Buffer (40mM imidazole hydrochloride, pH7.3, 40 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 1mM EGTA, 100mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂, 0.5 mg/ml BSA), then 5ul of Sodium Vanadate(1mM), and then 5ul of water. Mix the components gently and preincubate the reaction mix at 30°C for 2 min. Initiate the reaction by adding 10ul of the control enzyme or the filtered supernatant.

The tyrosine kinase assay reaction is then terminated by adding 10 ul of 120mM EDTA and place the reactions on ice.

Tyrosine kinase activity is determined by transferring 50 ul aliquot of reaction mixture to a microtiter plate (MTP) module and incubating at 37°C for 20 min. This allows the streptavidin coated 96 well plate to associate with the biotinylated peptide. Wash the MTP module with 300ul/well of PBS four times. Next add 75 ul of anti-phosphotyrosine antibody conjugated to horse radish peroxidase(anti-P-Tyr-POD(0.5u/ml)) to each well and incubate at 37°C for one hour. Wash the well as above.

Next add 100ul of peroxidase substrate solution (Boehringer Mannheim) and incubate at room temperature for at least 5 mins (up to 30 min). Measure the absorbance of the sample at 405 nm by using ELISA reader. The level of bound peroxidase activity is quantitated using an ELISA reader and reflects the level of tyrosine kinase activity.

Example 20: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Phosphorylation Activity

As a potential alternative and/or compliment to the assay of protein tyrosine kinase activity described in Example 19, an assay which detects activation (phosphorylation) of major intracellular signal transduction intermediates can also be used. For example, as described below one particular assay can detect tyrosine phosphorylation of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases. However, phosphorylation of other molecules, such as Raf, JNK, p38 MAP, Map kinase kinase (MEK), MEK kinase, Src, Muscle specific kinase (MuSK), IRAK, Tec, and Janus, as well as any other phosphoserine, phosphotyrosine, or phosphothreonine molecule, can be detected by substituting these molecules for Erk-1 or Erk-2 in the following assay.

Specifically, assay plates are made by coating the wells of a 96-well ELISA plate with 0.1ml of protein G (1ug/ml) for 2 hr at room temp, (RT). The plates are then rinsed with PBS and blocked with 3% BSA/PBS for 1 hr at RT. The protein G plates are then treated with 2 commercial monoclonal antibodies (100ng/well) against Erk-1 and Erk-2 (1 hr at RT) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). (To detect other molecules, this step can easily be modified by substituting a monoclonal antibody detecting any of the above described molecules.) After 3-5 rinses with PBS, the plates are stored at 4°C until use.

A431 cells are seeded at 20,000/well in a 96-well Loprodyne filterplate and cultured overnight in growth medium. The cells are then starved for 48 hr in basal medium (DMEM) and then treated with EGF (6ng/well) or 50 ul of the supernatants obtained in Example 11 for 5-20 minutes. The cells are then solubilized and extracts filtered directly into the assay plate.

After incubation with the extract for 1 hr at RT, the wells are again rinsed. As a positive control, a commercial preparation of MAP kinase (10ng/well) is used in place of A431 extract. Plates are then treated with a commercial polyclonal (rabbit) antibody (1ug/ml) which specifically recognizes the phosphorylated epitope of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases (1 hr at RT). This antibody is biotinylated by standard procedures. The bound polyclonal antibody is then quantitated by successive incubations with Europium-streptavidin and Europium fluorescence enhancing reagent in the Wallac DELFIA instrument (time-resolved fluorescence). An increased fluorescent signal over background indicates a phosphorylation.

Example 21: Method of Determining Alterations in a Gene

Corresponding to a Polynucleotide

RNA isolated from entire families or individual patients presenting with a phenotype of interest (such as a disease) is isolated. cDNA is then generated from these RNA samples using protocols known in the art. (See, Sambrook.) The cDNA is then used as a template for PCR, employing primers surrounding regions of interest in SEQ ID NO:X. Suggested PCR conditions consist of 35 cycles at 95°C for 30 seconds; 60-120 seconds at 52-58°C; and 60-120 seconds at 70°C, using buffer solutions described in Sidransky, D., et al., Science 252:706 (1991).

PCR products are then sequenced using primers labeled at their 5' end with T4 polynucleotide kinase, employing SequiTherm Polymerase. (Epicentre Technologies). The intron-exon borders of selected exons is also determined and genomic PCR

products analyzed to confirm the results. PCR products harboring suspected mutations is then cloned and sequenced to validate the results of the direct sequencing.

PCR products is cloned into T-tailed vectors as described in Holton, T.A. and Graham, M.W., Nucleic Acids Research, 19:1156 (1991) and sequenced with T7 polymerase (United States Biochemical). Affected individuals are identified by mutations not present in unaffected individuals.

Genomic rearrangements are also observed as a method of determining alterations in a gene corresponding to a polynucleotide. Genomic clones isolated according to Example 2 are nick-translated with digoxigenindeoxy-uridine 5'-triphosphate (Boehringer Mannheim), and FISH performed as described in Johnson, Cg. et al., Methods Cell Biol. 35:73-99 (1991). Hybridization with the labeled probe is carried out using a vast excess of human cot-1 DNA for specific hybridization to the corresponding genomic locus.

Chromosomes are counterstained with 4,6-diamino-2-phenylidole and propidium iodide, producing a combination of C- and R-bands. Aligned images for precise mapping are obtained using a triple-band filter set (Chroma Technology, Brattleboro, VT) in combination with a cooled charge-coupled device camera (Photometrics, Tucson, AZ) and variable excitation wavelength filters. (Johnson, Cv. et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl., 8:75 (1991).) Image collection, analysis and chromosomal fractional length measurements are performed using the ISee Graphical Program System. (Inovision Corporation, Durham, NC.) Chromosome alterations of the genomic region hybridized by the probe are identified as insertions, deletions, and translocations. These alterations are used as a diagnostic marker for an associated disease.

Example 22: Method of Detecting Abnormal Levels of a Polypeptide in a Biological Sample

A polypeptide of the present invention can be detected in a biological sample, and if an increased or decreased level of the polypeptide is detected, this polypeptide is a marker for a particular phenotype. Methods of detection are numerous, and thus, it is understood that one skilled in the art can modify the following assay to fit their particular needs.

For example, antibody-sandwich ELISAs are used to detect polypeptides in a sample, preferably a biological sample. Wells of a microtiter plate are coated with specific antibodies, at a final concentration of 0.2 to 10 ug/ml. The antibodies are either monoclonal or polyclonal and are produced by the method described in Example 10.

The wells are blocked so that non-specific binding of the polypeptide to the well is reduced.

The coated wells are then incubated for > 2 hours at RT with a sample containing the polypeptide. Preferably, serial dilutions of the sample should be used to validate results. The plates are then washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded polypeptide.

Next, 50 ul of specific antibody-alkaline phosphatase conjugate, at a concentration of 25-400 ng, is added and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The plates are again washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded conjugate.

Add 75 ul of 4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate (MUP) or p-nitrophenyl phosphate (NPP) substrate solution to each well and incubate 1 hour at room temperature. Measure the reaction by a microtiter plate reader. Prepare a standard curve, using serial dilutions of a control sample, and plot polypeptide concentration on the X-axis (log scale) and fluorescence or absorbance of the Y-axis (linear scale). Interpolate the concentration of the polypeptide in the sample using the standard curve.

Example 23: Formulating a Polypeptide

The secreted polypeptide composition will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with the secreted polypeptide alone), the site of delivery, the method of administration, the scheduling of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

As a general proposition, the total pharmaceutically effective amount of secreted polypeptide administered parenterally per dose will be in the range of about 1 µg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day of patient body weight, although, as noted above, this will be subject to therapeutic discretion. More preferably, this dose is at least 0.01 mg/kg/day, and most preferably for humans between about 0.01 and 1 mg/kg/day for the hormone. If given continuously, the secreted polypeptide is typically administered at a dose rate of about 1 µg/kg/hour to about 50 µg/kg/hour, either by 1-4 injections per day or by continuous subcutaneous infusions, for example, using a mini-pump. An intravenous bag solution may also be employed. The length of treatment needed to observe changes and the interval following treatment for responses to occur appears to vary depending on the desired effect.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing the secreted protein of the invention are administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally,

intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, gels, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. "Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. The term "parenteral" as used herein refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

The secreted polypeptide is also suitably administered by sustained-release systems. Suitable examples of sustained-release compositions include semi-permeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Sustained-release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma-ethyl-L-glutamate (Sidman, U. et al., *Biopolymers* 22:547-556 (1983)), poly (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (R. Langer et al., *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.* 15:167-277 (1981), and R. Langer, *Chem. Tech.* 12:98-105 (1982)), ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer et al.) or poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988). Sustained-release compositions also include liposomally entrapped polypeptides. Liposomes containing the secreted polypeptide are prepared by methods known per se: DE 3,218,121; Epstein et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:3688-3692 (1985); Hwang et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:4030-4034 (1980); EP 52,322; EP 36,676; EP 88,046; EP 143,949; EP 142,641; Japanese Pat. Appl. 83-118008; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324. Ordinarily, the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms) unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. percent cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted for the optimal secreted polypeptide therapy.

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the secreted polypeptide is formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation preferably does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are known to be deleterious to polypeptides.

Generally, the formulations are prepared by contacting the polypeptide uniformly and intimately with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. Then, if necessary, the product is shaped into the desired formulation. Preferably the carrier is a parenteral carrier, more preferably a solution that is isotonic with the blood of the recipient. Examples of such carrier vehicles include water, saline, Ringer's solution, and dextrose solution. Non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate are also useful herein, as well as liposomes.

The carrier suitably contains minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, succinate, acetic acid, and other organic acids or their salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, manose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates, poloxamers, or PEG.

The secreted polypeptide is typically formulated in such vehicles at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1-10 mg/ml, at a pH of about 3 to 8. It will be understood that the use of certain of the foregoing excipients, carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of polypeptide salts.

Any polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration can be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

Polypeptides ordinarily will be stored in unit or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules or vials, as an aqueous solution or as a lyophilized formulation for reconstitution. As an example of a lyophilized formulation, 10-ml vials are filled with 5 ml of sterile-filtered 1% (w/v) aqueous polypeptide solution, and the resulting mixture is lyophilized. The infusion solution is prepared by reconstituting the lyophilized polypeptide using bacteriostatic Water-for-Injection.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration. In addition, the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed in conjunction with other therapeutic compounds.

Example 24: Method of Treating Decreased Levels of the Polypeptide

It will be appreciated that conditions caused by a decrease in the standard or normal expression level of a secreted protein in an individual can be treated by administering the polypeptide of the present invention, preferably in the secreted form. Thus, the invention also provides a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of the polypeptide comprising administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of the polypeptide to increase the activity level of the polypeptide in such an individual.

For example, a patient with decreased levels of a polypeptide receives a daily dose 0.1-100 ug/kg of the polypeptide for six consecutive days. Preferably, the polypeptide is in the secreted form. The exact details of the dosing scheme, based on administration and formulation, are provided in Example 23.

Example 25: Method of Treating Increased Levels of the Polypeptide

Antisense technology is used to inhibit production of a polypeptide of the present invention. This technology is one example of a method of decreasing levels of a polypeptide, preferably a secreted form, due to a variety of etiologies, such as cancer.

For example, a patient diagnosed with abnormally increased levels of a polypeptide is administered intravenously antisense polynucleotides at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 mg/kg day for 21 days. This treatment is repeated after a 7-day rest period if the treatment was well tolerated. The formulation of the antisense polynucleotide is provided in Example 23.

Example 26: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy

One method of gene therapy transplants fibroblasts, which are capable of expressing a polypeptide, onto a patient. Generally, fibroblasts are obtained from a subject by skin biopsy. The resulting tissue is placed in tissue-culture medium and separated into small pieces. Small chunks of the tissue are placed on a wet surface of a tissue culture flask, approximately ten pieces are placed in each flask. The flask is turned upside down, closed tight and left at room temperature over night. After 24 hours at room temperature, the flask is inverted and the chunks of tissue remain fixed to the bottom of the flask and fresh media (e.g., Ham's F12 media, with 10% FBS, penicillin and streptomycin) is added. The flasks are then incubated at 37°C for approximately one week.

At this time, fresh media is added and subsequently changed every several days. After an additional two weeks in culture, a monolayer of fibroblasts emerge. The monolayer is trypsinized and scaled into larger flasks.

pMV-7 (Kirschmeier, P.T. et al., DNA, 7:219-25 (1988)), flanked by the long terminal repeats of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus, is digested with EcoRI and HindIII and subsequently treated with calf intestinal phosphatase. The linear vector is fractionated on agarose gel and purified, using glass beads.

5 The cDNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be amplified using PCR primers which correspond to the 5' and 3' end sequences respectively as set forth in Example 1. Preferably, the 5' primer contains an EcoRI site and the 3' primer includes a HindIII site. Equal quantities of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus linear backbone and the amplified EcoRI and HindIII fragment are added together, in the
10 presence of T4 DNA ligase. The resulting mixture is maintained under conditions appropriate for ligation of the two fragments. The ligation mixture is then used to transform bacteria HB101, which are then plated onto agar containing kanamycin for the purpose of confirming that the vector has the gene of interest properly inserted.

The amphotropic pA317 or GP+am12 packaging cells are grown in tissue
15 culture to confluent density in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) with 10% calf serum (CS), penicillin and streptomycin. The MSV vector containing the gene is then added to the media and the packaging cells transduced with the vector. The packaging cells now produce infectious viral particles containing the gene (the packaging cells are now referred to as producer cells).

20 Fresh media is added to the transduced producer cells, and subsequently, the media is harvested from a 10 cm plate of confluent producer cells. The spent media, containing the infectious viral particles, is filtered through a millipore filter to remove detached producer cells and this media is then used to infect fibroblast cells. Media is removed from a sub-confluent plate of fibroblasts and quickly replaced with the media
25 from the producer cells. This media is removed and replaced with fresh media. If the titer of virus is high, then virtually all fibroblasts will be infected and no selection is required. If the titer is very low, then it is necessary to use a retroviral vector that has a selectable marker, such as neo or his. Once the fibroblasts have been efficiently infected, the fibroblasts are analyzed to determine whether protein is produced.

30 The engineered fibroblasts are then transplanted onto the host, either alone or after having been grown to confluence on cytodex 3 microcarrier beads.

It will be clear that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples. Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and,
35 therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

The entire disclosure of each document cited (including patents, patent applications, journal articles, abstracts, laboratory manuals, books, or other

disclosures) in the Background of the Invention, Detailed Description, and Examples is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Further, the hard copy of the sequence listing submitted herewith and the corresponding computer readable form are both incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

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